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The MIRROR, N° 5. *Wednesday, Feb.* 10.

PEDANTRY, in the common sense of the word, means an absurd ostentation of learning, and stiffness of phraseology, proceeding from a misguided knowledge of books, and a total ignorance of men.

But I have often thought, that we might extend its signification a good deal farther; and, in general, apply it to that failing which disposes a person to obtrude upon others, subjects of conversation relating to his own business, studies, or amusement.

In this sense of the phrase, we should find *pedants* in every character and condition of life. Instead of a black coat, and plain shirt, we should often see pedantry appear in an embroidered suit, and Brussels lace; instead of being bedaubed with snuff, we should find it breathing perfumes; and, in place of a book-worm, crawling through the gloomy cloisters of a university, we should mark it in the state of a gilded butterfly, buzzing through the gay region of the drawing-room.

Robert Daisy, Esq; is a pedant of this last kind. When he tells you, that his ruffles cost twenty guineas a pair; that his buttons were the first of the kind, made by one of the most eminent artists in Birmingham; that his buckles were procured by means of a friend at Paris, and are the exact pattern of those worn by the Comte d'Artois; that the loop of his hat was of his own contrivance,

and has ſet the faſhion to half a dozen of the fineſt fellows in town: when he deſcants on all theſe particulars, with that ſmile of ſelf-complacency which ſits for ever on his cheek, he is as much a pedant as his quondam tutor, who recites verſes from Pindar, tells ſtories out of Herodotus, and talks for an hour on the energy of the Greek particles.

But Mr Daiſy is ſtruck dumb by the approach of his brother *Sir Thomas*, whoſe pedantry goes a pitch higher, and pours out all the intelligence of France and Italy, whence the young Baronet is juſt returned, after a tour of fifteen months over all the kingdoms of the Continent. Talk of muſic, he cuts you ſhort with the hiſtory of the firſt finger at Naples; of painting, he runs you down with a deſcription of the gallery at Florence; of architecture, he overwhelms you with the dimenſions of St Peter's, or the great church at Antwerp; or, if you leave the province of art altogether, and introduce the name of a river or hill, he inſtantly deluges you with the Rhine, or makes you dizzy with the height of Etna, or Mont Blanc.

Miſs will have no difficulty of owning her great-aunt to be a pedant, when ſhe talks all the time of dinner on the compoſition of the pudding, or the ſeaſoning of the mince-pies; or enters into a diſquiſition on the figure of the damaſk table-cloth, with a word or two on the ſtuff of making one's own linen: but the young lady will be ſurpriſed when I inform her, that her own hiſtory of laſt Thurſday's aſſembly, with the epiſode of Lady Di's feather, and the digreſſion to the qualities of Mr Frizzle the hair-dreſſer, was alſo a piece of downright pedantry.

Mrs Candle is guilty of the ſame weakneſs, when ſhe recounts the numberleſs witticiſms of her daughter *Emmy*; deſcribes the droll figure her little *Bill* made yeſterday at trying on his firſt pair of breeches; and informs us, that *Bobby* has got ſeven teeth, and is juſt cutting an eighth, though he will be but nine months old next Wedneſday, at ſix o' clock in the evening. Nor is her pedantry leſs diſguſting, when ſhe proceeds to enumerate the virtues and good qualities of her huſband; though this laſt ſpecies is ſo uncommon, that it may, perhaps, be admitted into converſation for the ſake of variety.

Sir Harry is the meaneſt of pedants when he tells you of the ſcarcity of money at preſent, and that he is amazed how people can afford to live as they do; that, for his part, though he has a tolerable fortune, he finds it exceedingly difficult to command caſh for his occaſions; that trade is ſo dead, and debts ſo ill paid at preſent, that he was obliged to ſell ſome ſhares of bank-ſtock to make up the price of his laſt purchaſe; and had actually countermanded a ſervice of plate, elſe he ſhould have been obliged to ſtrike ſeveral names out of the liſt of his weekly penſioners; and that this apology was ſuſtained t' other day by the Noble company (giving you a liſt of three or four peers, and their families) who did him the honour to eat a bit of mutton with him. All this, however, is true; as is alſo another anecdote which *Muckworm* forgot to mention: His firſt couſin dined that day with the ſervants, who took compaſſion on the lad, after he had been turned down ſtairs, with a refuſal of twenty pounds to ſet him up in the trade of a ſhoemaker.

There is pedantry in every diſquiſition, however maſterly it may be, that ſtops the converſation of the company for above five minutes. When *Silius* delivers you that ſort of lecture he is apt to get into, though it is ſupported by the moſt extenſive information and the cleareſt diſcernment, it is ſtill pedantry; and, while I admire the talents of Silius, I cannot help being uneaſy at his exhibition of them. In the courſe of this diſſertation, the farther a man proceeds, the more he ſeems to acquire ſtrength and inclination for the progreſs. Laſt night, after ſupper, Silius began upon *Proteſtantiſm*, proceeded to the *Iriſh maſſacre*, went through the *Revolution*, drew the character of *King William*, repeated anecdotes of *Schomberg*, and ended, at a quarter paſt twelve, by delineating the courſe of the *Boyne*, in half a bumper of port, upon my beſt table; which river happening to overflow its banks, did infinite damage to my couſin Sophy's white ſatin petticoat.

In ſhort, every thing, in this ſenſe of the word, is *Pedantry*, which tends to deſtroy that equality of converſation which is neceſſary to the perfect eaſe and good humour of the company. Every one would be ſtruck with the unpoliteneſs of that perſon's behaviour who ſhould help himſelf to a whole plate of peaſe or ſtrawberries which ſome friend had

had ſent him for a rarity in the beginning of the ſeaſon. Now *Converſation* is one of thoſe good things of which our gueſts or companions are equally intitled to a ſhare as of any other conſtituent part of the entertainment; and it is as eſſential a want of politeneſs to ingroſs the one, as to monopolize the other.

Beſides, it unfortunately happens, that we are very inadequate judges of the value of our own diſcourſe, or the rate at which the diſpoſitions of our company will incline them to hold it. The reflections we make, and the ſtories we tell, are to be judged of by others, who may hold a very different opinion of their acuteneſs or their humour. It will be prudent, therefore, to conſider, that the diſh we bring to this entertainment, however pleaſing to our own taſte, may prove but moderately palatable to thoſe we mean to treat with it; and that, to every man, as well as ourſelves, (except a few very humble ones), his own converſation is the *plate of peaſe or ſtrawberries.*

A portrait of David Garrick, Eſq; [54.]

Drawn by an unknown hand, but ſuppoſed to be the work of a free and liberal biographer a century hence.

THE beginning of the 18th century gave birth to the greateſt actor that ever graced the ſtage. As Nature unlocked her exhauſtleſs ſtores to SHAKESPEARE's eye, giving him the faculty of diſcerning them; ſo ſhe diſtinguiſhed GARRICK as her favourite child, and gave him the various faculty of perſonifying them. Hence it was, that he burſt upon the world in a full meridian blaze, untrained, untutored, and unrivalled. In the courſe of a few nights he mounted the moſt brilliant pinnacle of the temple of Fame; he excelled the moſt excellent in that art; he ſurpaſſed all that ever went before him, and he gave an example to poſterity which they never will be able to imitate.

DAVID GARRICK, Eſq; was in figure low, pleaſing, manly, genteel, and elegant. He had every requiſite to fit him for every character: his limbs were pliant, his features ductile and expreſſive, and his eye keen, quick, and obedient, verſant to all occaſions and places; his voice was harmonious, and could vibrate through all the modulations of ſound; could thunder in paſſion, tremble in fear, diſſolve into the ſoftneſs of love, or melt into every mood of pity and diſtreſs. Theſe liberal deviſes of Nature were ornamented by the moſt refined acquiſitions of Art: Muſic, Dancing, Painting, Fencing, Sculpture, gave him each its reſpective graces: From theſe he borrowed his deportment, his attitudes, and his eaſe.

Theſe were the powers with which he charmed an aſtoniſhed age; and with theſe powers he had all Nature at his command. Every degree of age,—every ſtage, ſcene, and period of life,—from the hot and youthful lover, up to the lean and ſlippered pantaloon,—all were alike to him. At twenty-four he could put on all the wrinkles of the greateſt age; and at ſixty he wore in his appearance and action, all the agility of buxom and wanton youth.—In heroes and princes he aſſumed all the diſtant pride, the exalted manner, the ſtately port of rank and royalty: He moved with dignity, ſpoke with dignity, acted with dignity. His prince never interfered with his peaſant, nor his peaſant with his gentleman. He was always judicious.

Our anceſtors, who ſaw him, tell us wonders of this great actor. He had in his poſſeſſion every key of the ſoul. He tranſported his hearers where he pleaſed. —He was the maſter of the paſſions, and tuned them to his will: he waked them, ſwelled them, ſoothed them; he melted them into ſoftneſs, and roufed them into rage. If he was angry, ſo was you: if he was diſtreſſed, ſo was you: if he was terrified, ſo was you: if he was merry, ſo was you: if he was mad, ſo was you. He was an enchanter, and led you where he pleaſed.

Such was David Garrick. What more needs be ſaid of him!—Shakeſpeare, his own Shakeſpeare, will finiſh the portrait:

Oh! thou divineſt Nature! how thyſelf thou
blaxon'ſt
In this thy ſon! form'd in thy prodigality,
To hold thy mirror up, and give the time
Its very form and preſſure. When he ſpoke,
Each aged ear play'd truant at his tales,
And younger hearings were quite raviſhed,
So voluble was his diſcourſe—Gentle
As zephyr blowing underneath the violet,
Not wagging its ſweet head—yet as rough
(His active blood enchaff'd) as the rude wind,
That by the top doth take the mountain-pine,
And make it ſtoop to th' vale. 'Twas wonderful!
For if we take him but for all in all,
We ſhall not look upon his like again.

Obſervations on the formation of ice-iſlands, and on the exiſtence of a Southern continent.

From Capt. C—k's Voyage. [39-559.]

I Had now made the circuit of the ſouthern ocean in a high latitude, and traverſed it in ſuch a manner as to leave not the leaſt room for the poſſibility of there being a continent, unleſs near the pole, and out of the reach of navigation. By twice viſiting the tropical ſea, I had not only fettled the ſituation of ſome old diſcoveries, but made there many new ones, and left, I conceive, very little more to be done, even in that part. Thus I flatter myſelf, that the intention of the voyage has, in every reſpect, been fully anſwered, the ſouthern hemiſphere ſufficiently explored, and a final end put to the ſearching after a ſouthern continent, which has, at times, ingroſſed the attention of ſome of the maritime powers, for near two centuries paſt, and been a favourite theory amongſt the geographers of all ages.

That there may be a continent, or large tract of land, near the pole, I will not deny; on the contrary, I am of opinion there is; and it is probable that we have ſeen a part of it. The exceſſive cold, the many iſlands, and vaſt fleets of ice, all tend to prove that there muſt be land to the ſouth: and for my perſuaſion that this ſouthern land muſt lie, or extend, fartheſt to the north, oppoſite to the ſouthern Atlantic and Indian oceans, I have already aſſigned ſome reaſons; to which I now add, the greater degree of cold experienced by us in theſe ſeas, than in the Southern Pacific ocean under the ſame parallels of latitude.

In this laſt ocean, the mercury in the thermometer ſeldom fell ſo low as the freezing point, till we were in 62° and upwards; whereas in the others, it fell as low as the latitude of 54°. This was certainly owing to there being a greater quantity of ice, and to its extending farther to the north, in the two ſeas, than in the South ſeas: and if ice be firſt formed at or near land, of which I have no doubt, it will follow, that the land alſo extends farther north.

The formation, or congelation of ice-iſlands, is not, to my knowledge, been thoroughly inveſtigated. Some have ſuppoſed them to be formed by the freezing of the water at the mouths of large rivers [illegible], where they are [illegible] which all by that own weight. My obſervations will not allow me to acquieſce in this opinion; becauſe we never found any of the ice which we took up incorporated with earth, or any of its produce, as I think it muſt have been had it been coagulated in land-waters. It is a doubt with me, whether there be any rivers in theſe countries. It is certain, that we ſaw not a river, or ſtream of water, on all the coaſt of Georgia, nor on any of the ſouthern lands; nor did we ever ſee a ſtream of water run from any of the ice-iſlands. How are we then to ſuppoſe that there are large rivers? The vallies are covered, many fathoms deep, with everlaſting ſnow; and, at the ſea, they terminate in icy cliffs of vaſt height. It is here where the ice-iſlands are formed; not from ſtreams of water, but from conſolidated ſnow and ſleet, which is, almoſt continually, falling or drifting down from the mountains, eſpecially in the winter, when the froſt muſt be intenſe. During that ſeaſon, the ice-cliffs muſt ſo accumulate as to fill up all the bays, be they ever ſo large. This is a fact which cannot be doubted, as we have ſeen it ſo in ſummer. Theſe cliffs accumulate by continual falls of ſnow, and what drifts from the mountains, till they are no longer able to ſupport their own weight; and then large pieces break off, which we call *ice-iſlands*. Such as have a flat even ſurface, muſt be of the ice formed in the bays, and before the flat vallies; the others, which have a tapering unequal ſurface, muſt be formed on or under the ſide of a coaſt compoſed of pointed rocks and precipices, or ſome ſuch uneven ſurface: for we cannot ſuppoſe that ſnow alone, as it falls, can form, on a plain ſurface, ſuch as the ſea, ſuch a variety of high peaks and hills, as we ſaw on many of the ice iſles. It is certainly more reaſonable to believe, that they are formed on a coaſt whoſe ſurface is ſomething ſimilar to theirs. I have obſerved that all the ice-iſlands of any extent, and before they begin to break to pieces, are terminated by perpendicular cliffs of clear ice or frozen ſnow, always on one or more ſides, but moſt generally all round. Many, and thoſe of the largeſt ſize, which had a hilly and ſpiral ſurface, ſhewed a perpendicular cliff or ſide from the ſummit of the higheſt peak down to its baſe. This to me was a convincing proof, that theſe, as well as the flat iſles, muſt have broken off from ſubſtances like themſelves;

ſelves; that is, from ſome large tract of ice.

When I conſider the vaſt quantity of ice we ſaw, and the vicinity of the places to the pole where it is formed, and where the degrees of longitude are very ſmall, I am led to believe, that theſe ice-cliffs extend a good way into the ſea, in ſome parts, eſpecially in ſuch as are ſheltered from the violence of the winds. It may even be doubted if ever the wind is violent in the very high latitudes. And that the ſea will freeze over, or the ſnow that falls upon it, which amounts to the ſame thing, we have inſtances in the northern hemiſphere. The Baltic, the gulph of St Laurence, the ſtraits of Belle-iſle, and many other equally large ſeas, are frequently frozen over in winter. Nor is this at all extraordinary; for we have found the degree of cold at the ſurface of the ſea, even in ſummer, to be two degrees below the freezing point; conſequently nothing kept it from freezing but the ſalts it contains, and the agitation of its ſurface. Whenever this laſt ceaſeth in winter, when the froſt is ſet in, and there comes a fall of ſnow, it will freeze on the ſurface as it falls, and in a few days, or perhaps in one night, form ſuch a ſheet of ice as will not be eaſily broken up. Thus a foundation will be laid for it to accumulate to any thickneſs by falls of ſnow, without its being at all neceſſary for the ſea-water to freeze. It may be by this means theſe vaſt floats of low ice we find in the ſpring of the year are formed, and which, after they break up, are carried by the currents to the north: for, from all the obſervations I have been able to make, the currents every where in the high latitudes, ſet to the north, or to the N. E. or N.W.; but we have very ſeldom found them conſiderable.

If this imperfect account of the formation of theſe extraordinary floating iſlands of ice, which is written wholly from my own obſervations, does not convey ſome uſeful hints to an abler pen, it will, however, convey ſome idea of the lands where they are formed; lands doomed by nature to perpetual frigidneſs; never to feel the warmth of the ſun's rays; whoſe horrible and ſavage aſpect I have not words to deſcribe. Such are the lands we have diſcovered; what then may we expect theſe to be which lie ſtill farther to the ſouth? for we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that we have ſeen the beſt, as lying moſt to the north. If any one ſhould have reſolution and perſeverance to clear up this point by proceeding farther than I have done, I ſhall not envy him the honour of the diſcovery; but I will be bold to ſay, that the world will not be benefited by it.

I had, at this time, ſome thoughts of reviſiting the place where the French diſcovery is ſaid to lie; but then I conſidered, that, if they had really made this diſcovery, the end would be as fully anſwered as if I had done it myſelf. We know it can only be an iſland; and if we judge from the degree of cold we found in that latitude, it cannot be a fertile one. Beſides, this would have kept me two months longer at ſea, and in a tempeſtuous latitude, which we were not in a condition to ſtruggle with. Our ſails and rigging were ſo much worn, that ſomething was giving way every hour; and we had nothing left, either to repair or to replace them. Our proviſions were in a ſtate of decay, and conſequently afforded little nouriſhment; and we had been a long time without refreſhments. My people, indeed, were yet healthy, and would have chearfully gone where-ever I had thought proper to lead them; but I dreaded the ſcurvy laying hold of them, at a time when we had nothing left to remove it. I muſt ſay farther, that it would have been cruel in me to have continued the fatigues and hardſhips they were continually expoſed to, longer than was abſolutely neceſſary. Their behaviour, throughout the whole voyage, merited every indulgence which it was in my power to give them. Animated by the conduct of the officers, they ſhewed themſelves capable of ſurmounting every difficulty and danger which came in their way, and never once looked either upon the one or the other, as being at all heightened, by our ſeparation from our conſort the Adventure.

All theſe conſiderations induced me to lay aſide looking for the French diſcoveries, and to ſteer for the Cape of Good Hope; with a reſolution, however, of looking for the iſles of Denia and Marſeveen, which are laid down in Dr Halley's variation-chart in the latitude of 41° 10′ S.; and about 4° of longitude to the eaſt of the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope. With this view I ſteered N. E. with a hard gale at N.W. and thick weather; and on the 25th, at noon, we ſaw the laſt ice-iſland, being at this time in the latitude of 52° 52′ S. longitude 26° 31′ E.

Paſſed

Paſtoral Letter from the Biſhop of Daulis, to his flock, on occaſion of a perſecution being raiſed againſt them. [100.]

GEORGE, Biſhop of Daulis,

To all the Faithful, both Clergy and Laity, under our charge, health and benediction from our LORD.

Dearly beloved in our LORD,

AS you will, no doubt, be alarmed on ſeeing in the public papers what has juſt now happened in Edinburgh, againſt our friends there, we think it our duty to give you the earlieſt information of that affair, and to adminiſter to you ſuch advice and conſolation as the circumſtances permit, and the occaſion ſeems to require.

Although we had every reaſon to expect, that the ſame indulgence which was granted by the legiſlature laſt year to our brethren in England, would be extended this ſeſſion of parliament to us in this country; yet ſeeing the great oppoſition raiſed in Scotland againſt it, and the general alarm which was induſtriouſly ſpread over the nation on that account, it was judged expedient not to make any application to parliament for it at this time, but rather to forfeit our own eaſe than expoſe our country to any diſturbance; hoping, through the mercies of God, that in ſome after period, when the preſent ferment ſhould ſubſide, the minds of the people would return to thoſe natural ſentiments of compaſſion which are due to innocence oppreſſed, would ſee how unjuſt and groundleſs all thoſe fears and jealouſies are which at preſent alarm them, and, inſtead of oppoſing, would, for the honour of their country, concur with the juſtice and humanity of the legiſlature to put us upon the ſame footing with thoſe of our brethren in all other parts of his Majeſty's dominions.

We hoped this proof of our peaceable and ſubmiſſive diſpoſition, would ſatisfy thoſe, who, from the falſe and unjuſt ideas they had formed of our holy religion, had ſo violently declaimed againſt us. But in this we were greatly diſappointed. The minds of the people, eſpecially in Edinburgh, had been ſo much inflamed by the virulent miſrepreſentations both of our principles and practice, which in the news-papers and other pamphlets had been publiſhed among them, that no ſubmiſſion on our part was capable of pacifying their fury; but they ſeemed in ſome degree determined on our deſtruction.

For ſome time paſt, but eſpecially ſince the middle of January, our friends in Edinburgh had been frequently alarmed with threats of deſtruction from the mob, ſometimes by word of mouth, ſometimes by incendiary papers dropt in different parts of the city, and ſometimes even by threatening letters ſent to their own houſes; and on Tueſday the 2d inſtant theſe threats were effectually put in execution. The mob aſſembled that day with great fury, attacked both the houſes poſſeſſed by our clergymen in Edinburgh, burnt the one lately built, with all its contents, to the ground, and pillaged and deſtroyed the other: then they attacked the ſhops and houſes of ſome others of our people, which they treated in the ſame manner; and threatened the ſame deſtruction to all the reſt. The ſame ſcene of horror was renewed next day, and continued more or leſs violent till Thurſday morning: ſince which time things have been more quiet; though ſtill our friends are alarmed with threats, and inſinuations, that all is not yet over. By the bleſſing of God, none of our brethren fell into their hands; and we truſt in his divine goodneſs, that he will continue to preſerve them in ſafety.

Though we cannot help being deeply afflicted for theſe ſufferings of our dear people, and for the interruption of the exerciſes of our holy religion; yet, confiding in the arm of the Moſt High, we hope for a ſpeedy relief from his infinite goodneſs. We therefore earneſtly beſeech you all, not to be diſcouraged under the afflicting hand of God, but to put your truſt in his all-powerful goodneſs, who, when his own good time ſhall come, will *make the light to riſe out of darkneſs*, and order out of confuſion. To him let us pour forth our moſt fervent prayers for one another, that he may be pleaſed to fulfil his bleſſed will in us, and give us grace to bear this trial with that Chriſtian patience and reſignation which becomes his ſervants. To theſe our prayers let us join a ſincere repentance of all our ſins, by which we have provoked his indignation againſt us; that by offering to him the *ſacrifice of an humble and contrite heart, which he will not deſpiſe*, he may be pleaſed *to turn away his anger from us*, and again be reconciled to his people. And whereas ſuch is his infinite goodneſs, that even *when he is angry he*

remembers

remembers mercy, and when he chaſtiſes us, as children, for our ſins, intends at the ſame time our greater advancement in virtue, let us not fail to co-operate with his fatherly views, but remember, that the time of ſuffering is the time of trial; the ſhewing our fidelity to God, and our ſincerity in his ſervice; the time of practiſing and increaſing in our ſouls the moſt heroic virtues of Chriſtian patience, meekneſs, humility, reſignation to the will of God, and confidence in him. Let us therefore arm ourſelves, dearly beloved in Chriſt, with theſe holy virtues, and thank our heavenly Father for giving us this opportunity of acquiring ſo great a treaſure to our ſouls, and of ſuffering for his name's ſake; being well aſſured, that, if we be not wanting in doing our duty, his infinite goodneſs will turn out all to our greater good; *for we know that all things work together for good to them that love God*, Rom. viii. and *thro' many tribulations we muſt enter into the kingdom of heaven*, Acts xiv.

It was by perſecutions and trials that the greateſt ſaints arrived at their crown; and who knows what the divine goodneſs may have in ſtore for us? Let us only imitate the ſacred example they have left us amidſt their fiery trials; and this perſecution, like theirs, ſhall undoubtedly, through the mercies of our God, turn out to his greater glory and our greater good. Above all things we enjoin you, *by the bowels of mercy of our God*, not to allow the ſmalleſt reſentment to enter your hearts againſt thoſe who injure us: remember they are only the inſtruments in the hands of God, who, like a tender father, chaſtiſes us his children by their means, but who could not touch a hair of our head, except in as far as they are permitted by him: in this view, let us have all compaſſion towards them, and pity their miſtaken zeal, which makes them think, that by perſecuting us *they do God a ſervice*: Let us imitate the example which our Lord gives us on the croſs, and pray for them in his words, *Father, forgive them; for they know not what they are doing*; and let us earneſtly beg of him, *not to lay their ſins to their charge*; but, by granting them a ſincere repentance, bring them to eternal happineſs. It is thus we will ſhew ourſelves *children of our heavenly Father*, and draw down a large benediction on our own ſouls, according to theſe comforting words of our Lord, *Bleſſed are ye when men ſhall perſecute you, and revile you, and ſay all manner of evil againſt you, falſely, for my name's ſake: Rejoice, and be exceeding glad in that day; for great is your reward in heaven.*

May the God of heaven bleſs you all, and preſerve you for ever, in the practice of all good, and in the faith and love of our Lord Jeſus. Amen.

Feb. 8. 1779. GEO. DAULIEN.

Extracts from the impreſs-act. [106.]

THE recruiting-act of laſt ſeſſion is repealed. A levy of able-bodied men is to be made throughout G. Britain. Juſtices of the peace, commiſſioners of the land-tax, and magiſtrates of corporations and boroughs, are appointed commiſſioners for putting the act in execution. High ſheriffs, &c. upon notice from the ſecretary at war, ſhall iſſue precepts for ſummoning the commiſſioners to meet, and qualify. Notice of the time of meeting ſhall be ſent to the war-office and admiralty. The commiſſioners ſhall appoint the times for the ſucceeding meetings, in their ſubdiviſions, iſſue precepts for that purpoſe to the high conſtables, &c. and give notice thereof to ſuch military officers as ſhall attend this ſervice. No military officer (other than in the militia or fencible men) ſhall be a commiſſioner.

The commiſſioners are impowered to levy, and to cauſe to be levied, — "all able-bodied idle and diſorderly perſons, who cannot, upon examination, prove themſelves to exerciſe and induſtriouſly follow ſome lawful trade or employment, or to have ſome ſubſtance ſufficient for their ſupport and maintenance, to ſerve his Majeſty as ſoldiers;" and to call in the aſſiſtance of pariſh and town officers, and iſſue their warrants for bringing before them all ſuch perſons as ſhall appear to them to be within the deſcription of this act; — and

— "all able-bodied perſons who ſhall be guilty of illegal landing, running, unſhipping, concealing, receiving, or carrying, prohibited goods, wares, or merchandiſes, or any foreign goods liable to the payment of the duties of cuſtoms or excife, the ſame duties not having been paid or ſecured, or of aiding or aſſiſting therein, and ſhall be thereof convicted before one or more of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county or place where the offence was committed, in any penalty not exceeding forty pounds, in

in lieu of ſuch penalty, or any puniſhment to which ſuch perſon may be liable by any law now in force."

Bailiffs, ſtewards, &c. ſhall not be deemed to exerciſe any employment, or to have ſufficient maintenance.

The juſtices are impowered, inſtead of the puniſhments allotted by the act 17° Geo. II. on perſons convicted of running away from and leaving their families chargeable upon the parish, to inliſt ſuch perſons, and deliver them to the officer appointed to receive recruits.

Any juſtice, on information upon oath where any able-bodied man, within the deſcription of this act, is to be found, may iſſue a warrant for apprehending him.

No perſon ſhall be inliſted who is not an able-bodied man, and free from every bodily infirmity which may render him unfit to perform the duty of a ſoldier; or who ſhall appear to be under the age of ſixteen years or above the age of fifty; or who, being under the age of eighteen years, ſhall be under the ſize of five feet three inches, or, being above the age of eighteen, ſhall be under the ſize of five feet four inches, without ſhoes in both caſes.

No perſon ſhall be impreſſed who hath a vote for a member of parliament.

After the ſecond meeting of the commiſſioners, pariſh-officers may ſearch for and ſecure ſuch perſons as come within the deſcription of the act, and convey them before a juſtice; who may commit them till the next meeting. Inhabitants are enjoined to be aſſiſting in the furtherance of this ſervice. A premium of 10s. each man is to be paid for diſcovering perſons that come within the deſcription of the act. Perſons obſtructing the execution of the act, forfeit 10l. which may be levied by diſtreſs.

The commiſſioners ſhall examine the perſons brought before them; and, if found to come within the deſcription of the act, ſhall deliver them to the officer appointed to receive impreſſed men, if he think them fit to be ſoldiers: And if any of theſe men appear to the officer and the commiſſioners to be more proper for the ſea than for the land ſervice, the officer ſhall cauſe ſuch man or men to be delivered to any ſea-officer appointed for entering ſailors; the ſea-officer giving the land-officer a receipt for the men he receives, and repaying the expences incurred.

The commiſſioners preſent at the delivering over any recruit, may, upon demand made in his behalf, ſignified to their clerk within four days after the meeting at which he ſhall have been delivered over, and notified to each of the commiſſioners who were preſent, appoint a further meeting of the commiſſioners, at which any other commiſſioners may alſo attend, to be holden within ſix days after making the demand, unleſs the party appealing require a further reaſonable time; and if they ſhall find, that the man was not, when delivered over, within the deſcription of the act, they ſhall certify the ſame to the ſecretary at war or admiralty, or to the general officer appointed to command in the diſtrict; who, on receiving ſuch certificate, ſhall cauſe the man to be forthwith diſcharged: And the recruiting officer ſhall pay to the perſon diſcharged one ſhilling for each day he ſhall have been detained; and the clerk ſhall repay to the officer the ſeveral ſums paid to him by the officer.

Every perſon offering himſelf voluntarily before the 1ſt of May 1780 ſhall receive three guineas from the recruiting-officer; ſhall receive pay from the time of their entering; ſhall be intitled to their diſcharge at the end of three years, if they demand it, unleſs the nation be then engaged in war, in which caſe they ſhall continue in the ſervice during the continuance of the war; ſhall not, after expiration of their ſervice, be liable to ſtatute-duty, or to ſerve pariſh-offices, or in the militia, or in the land or ſea ſervice unleſs they conſent thereto; ſhall have the privilege of ſetting up any trade, agreeably to the act 3° Geo. III.; and, if diſcharged before the expiration of their term of ſervice on account of wounds received in actual ſervice, ſhall be intitled to the ſame privileges as if they had ſerved their full term. The names of volunteers, the places of their laſt abode if known, the time and place when and where they did enter, the ſums paid to them, the names of the officers who received them, and the regiment or company for which they were received, ſhall be entered in a book, and duplicates tranſmitted to the war-office or admiralty within forty days.

Impreſſed men, who ſhall have ſerved five years, ſhall be intitled to demand their diſcharge, unleſs the nation be then at war, in which caſe they ſhall remain in the ſervice during the continuance of the war.

The

The History of 1777, continued. [18.]

North America.

We have already [40. 569.—649.] ſhewn the ſtate and ſituation of the armies in America during the winter and greater part of the ſpring. As the ſeaſon opened, and enlarged the field of enterpriſe, our commanders did not neglect ſeizing thoſe advantages which nature and their naval ſuperiority preſented, in a country deeply interſected by navigable rivers, and continually laid open in other parts by the numberleſs inlets and channels, which the peculiar conſtruction of the iſlands and coaſts admit in their junction with the ocean and thoſe rivers.

In the mean time a conſiderable body of provincial troops was formed under the auſpices of Gen. Sir William Howe, which by degrees amounted to ſeveral thouſand men, and which under that denomination included, not only American, but Britiſh and Iriſh refugees from the different parts of the continent. This corps was entirely officered, either by thoſe gentlemen who for their attachment to the royal cauſe had been obliged to abandon their reſpective provinces, or by thoſe who lived under that protection in the New-York iſlands. The new troops were placed for the temporary time of their ſervice, upon the ſame footing as to pay, ſubſiſtence, and cloathing, with the eſtabliſhed national bodies of the royal army, with the further advantage to the private men and non commiſſioned officers, that they were intitled to conſiderable allotments of vacant lands at the end of the troubles. This meaſure, beſides its utility in point of ſtrength, afforded ſome preſent proviſion to thoſe who, having loſt every thing in this unhappy conteſt, were now thrown upon the crown, as their only refuge, for ſupport; whilſt, on the other ſide, inſtead of their being an heavy and unprofitable burden to the crown, they were placed in a condition which enabled them to become active and uſeful inſtruments in effecting its purpoſes. At the ſame time this acquiſition of ſtrength, derived from and growing in the country, carried a moſt flattering appearance, and ſeemed to indicate reſources for the proſecution of the war in the very theatre of action.

As all new forces muſt of courſe be much fitter for defence, than for active ſervice in the field, ſo it added much to the apparent utility of this meaſure, that the royal provincials could immediately be diſpoſed of to the greateſt advantage, in the protection and defence of New York and the adjacent iſlands, ſupplying thereby the place of veteran troops, and affording a free ſcope to the diſtant operations of the grand army. To render this defenſive ſyſtem for the iſlands more complete, Gov. Tryon, who already in his civil capacity commanded the militia, and who had taken the utmoſt pains in its eſtabliſhment, was now placed by the commander in chief at the head of the new corps, under the title and rank of Major-General of the provincials, whereby he was enabled effectually to combine and bring into action the joint force of theſe ſeparate bodies.

The great natural ſtrength of the country, the vicinity of the North river, with its convenience in reſpect to the ſeat of war, had induced the Americans, during the winter, to erect mills, and eſtabliſh their principal magazines, in that rough and mountainous tract called the Manor of Courtland. Thus it became their grand repoſitory; and truſting in the ſecurity of this natural citadel, neither induſtry was lacking, nor expence ſpared, in abundantly providing it with immenſe ſupplies of proviſions, forage, and ſtores, of all ſorts. A place, otherwiſe of no importance, called Peek's Kill, which lies about fifty miles up the North river from New York, ſerved as a kind of port to Courtland Manor, by which it both received proviſions, and diſpenſed ſupplies.

Sir William Howe was well aware of theſe circumſtances in general, and was as well convinced of the deciſive conſequences which muſt enſue from the cutting off thoſe reſources, which the enemy had with ſuch infinite labour and expence accumulated for the ſupport and proſecution of the war. A general attempt upon Courtland Manor, would not only be dangerous, from the ſtrength of the country, and the impracticability of the ground; but muſt from its own nature be rendered abortive; as the length, the parade, and the manner of the preparation, would afford the Americans time and warning to aſſemble their whole force in that quarter; where, if we ſtill perſiſted in our deſign, we muſt fight under every poſſible diſadvantage.

and a moral certainty of great loſs; and if they did not chuſe, even upon theſe terms, to hazard an engagement with us, they would have ſufficient time to remove their magazines before we could bring the point to any deciſion.

Peek's Kill was, however, within reach, and the General determined to profit of that circumſtance. Col. Bird, with a detachment of about 500 men, under the conduct of a frigate of war, and other armed veſſels, was ſent on board ſome tranſports up the North river, March 23. 1777, for that ſervice. The enemy, upon the approach of the Britiſh armament, finding, or thinking, themſelves unequal to the defence of the place, and being convinced, that there was no poſſible time to remove any thing but their arms and bodies, ſet fire to the barracks and principal ſtore-houſes, and then retired to a ſtrong paſs at about two miles diſtance, which commanded the entrance into the mountains, and covered a road which led to ſome of the mills and other depoſits. The Britiſh troops, upon their landing, perceiving that they could not have time or opportunity to bring off the proviſions or other articles, completed the conflagration. All the magazines were deſtroyed. The troops re-embarked when the ſervice was performed, and the armament, after deſtroying ſeveral ſmall craft laden with proviſions, returned. [39. 245.]

This ſervice, however, was far from filling up the outline of the General's deſign. The magazines at Peek's Kill were not of the importance and magnitude which he had been led to expect, and ſomething, if poſſible, muſt ſtill be done, to weaken the enemy by cutting off their reſources. He obtained intelligence, that the Americans had depoſited large quantities of ſtores and proviſions in the town or village of Danbury, and other places in the borders of Connecticut, which lay contiguous to Courtland Manor. An expedition was accordingly undertaken for the deſtruction of theſe depoſits, the charge of which, as an introduction to his new military command, was committed to Gov. Tryon, who was aſſiſted by thoſe active and able officers, Brig. Gen. Agnew, and Sir William Erſkine. The expedition was ſaid to be undertaken on a plan of Gen. Tryon, who had flattered himſelf with finding a junction of many provincials in that quarter as ſoon as he ſhould appear with the troops.

The detachment appointed to this ſervice conſiſted of about 2000 men; who being paſſed through the ſound, under the convoy of a proper naval armament, were landed near Norwalk in Connecticut, April. 25. about twenty miles to the ſouthward of Danbury. As the country was in no ſtate of preparation, nor under any apprehenſion of the deſign, the troops advanced without interruption, and arrived at Danbury the following day. They now perceived that the country was riſing to intercept their return; and as no carriages could be procured, if it had been otherwiſe practicable, to bring off the ſtores and proviſions, they immediately proceeded to the deſtruction of the magazine. In the execution of this prompt ſervice, the town was unavoidably burnt.

The detachment returned on the 27th by the way of Ridgefield. In the mean time the Gen[s] Wooſter, Arnold, and Silliman, having haſtily arrived from different quarters, and collected ſuch militia as were within their reach, endeavoured by every poſſible means to interrupt their march, until a greater force could arrive to ſupport them with effect in the deſign of cutting off their retreat. The firſt of theſe officers hung upon the rear of the detachment, whilſt Arnold, by croſſing the country, gained their front, in order to diſpute their paſſage through Ridgefield. Nor could the excellent order, and formidable appearance, of the Britiſh forces, who had large covering parties, well furniſhed with field-pieces, on their flanks and rear, nor the tumultuary manner in which a militia not very numerous were got together, prevent the Americans, upon every advantage of ground, from making bold attempts to interrupt the progreſs of the King's army. In one of theſe ſkirmiſhes, Wooſter, an experienced provincial officer, who had ſerved with ſome reputation in the two former wars, at an age approaching cloſely to ſeventy, and in the active exertion of a valour which favoured more of raſhneſs than of the temperance and diſcretion of that time of life, was mortally wounded, and died with the ſame reſolution that he had lived.

The royal forces had only got quit of Wooſter, when they found themſelves engaged with Arnold, who had got poſ-

ſeſſion

feſſion of Ridgefield; and with leſs than an hour's advantage of time, had already thrown up ſome ſort of an entrenchment to cover his front. The courage and diſcipline of the Britiſh troops would have triumphed over an enemy more equal in force and condition. The village was forced, and the Americans drove back on all ſides. The action was ſharp, and Arnold diſplayed his uſual intrepidity. His horſe having been ſhot within a few yards of our foremoſt ranks, he ſuddenly diſengaged himſelf, and drawing out a piſtol, ſhot the ſoldier dead who was running up to transfix him with his bayonet. [39. 283. 288. 353.]

Gen. Tryon lay that night at Ridgefield, and renewed his march on the morning of the 28th. The enemy having been reinforced with troops and cannon, the army was exceedingly haraſſed during this day's march. Every advantageous poſt was ſeized and diſputed, whilſt hovering parties on the flanks and rear continually endeavoured to diſturb the order of march, and to profit of every difficulty of ground. The army at length gained, in good time, the Hill of Compo, within cannon-ſhot of the ſhips. It was then evening; and their ammunition exhauſted, although it is reported, that they had been ſupplied with ſixty rounds a man at their outſet upon the expedition. The forces immediately formed upon the high ground, where the enemy ſeemed more determined and reſolute in their attack than they had been hitherto. In this ſituation, the General ordered the troops to advance, and to charge with their bayonets. This order was executed with ſuch impetuoſity, that the enemy were totally broken; and every thing being prepared at the ſhore for their reception, the troops were reimbarked without further moleſtation.

Large quantities of corn, flour, and ſalt proviſions, a great number of tents, with various military ſtores and neceſſaries, were deſtroyed in the courſe of this expedition. The loſs of men on the royal ſide was, as uſual, much leſs conſiderable than could have been expected; the whole, in killed, wounded, and miſſing, amounting to 172, of whom more than two thirds were wounded. The general loſs under all theſe heads on the American ſide was more than double, and the number of the ſlain about four to one. On the Britiſh ſide no officer was killed. On theirs, beſides Gen. Wooſter, they loſt three colonels, and a Dr Atwater, a gentleman of conſideration in that country. The number of officers that happened to be in the country, and to aſſemble upon the occaſion, was out of all proportion to that of the private men; whilſt the raw and undiſciplined ſtate of the militia, together with their weakneſs in point of number, obliged the former, as well as thoſe volunteer gentlemen who joined them, to uncommon exertions, and to expoſe themſelves in an extraordinary degree. Theſe circumſtances may account for the number of men of rank in their ſervice who fell on that ſide.

Upon the whole, the effect of this expedition did not probably anſwer the expectation upon which it was founded. The actual public ſtores at Danbury, and other places, were far inferior to what they had been ſuppoſed or repreſented; and though much miſchief was done, it may appear doubtful, whether the loſs ſuſtained on the one ſide, was equivalent to the riſk encountered on the other. Events, however, are not to be conſidered as teſts of conduct; and it muſt ever be one of the firſt objects with a great general, to render the force of the enemy ineffiacacious by cutting off their reſources.

It was perhaps in return for this expedition that the Connecticut men not long after paid a viſit to Long iſland. Having received intelligence, that commiſſaries had for ſome time been employed on the eaſt end of Long iſland, in procuring forage, grain, and other neceſſaries, for the Britiſh forces; and that theſe articles were depoſited for embarkation at a little port called Sagg harbour; the diſtance of that place from New York, and the weakneſs of the protection, which conſiſted only in a company of foot, and an armed ſchooner of twelve guns, afforded encouragement for a deſign to fruſtrate that ſcheme of ſupplying the wants of the army. The principal difficulty and danger lay in the paſſing and repaſſing of the ſound, which was continually traverſed by the Britiſh cruiſers.

Col. Meigs, an enterpriſing officer, who had attended Arnold in the expedition to Quebec, and had been taken priſoner in the attempt to ſtorm that city, conducted this enterpriſe. Having paſſed his detachment in whale-boats

through the ſound, May 23. and landed on the north branch of the iſland, where it is interſected by a bay that runs in far from the eaſt end, it ſeems by the account, which is not in that part very clear, as if they had carried their boats over that arm of the land. They, however, embarked again on the bay, which he croſſed with 130 men, and landed on the ſouth branch of the iſland, within four miles of Sagg harbour. They arrived at the place before day; and notwithſtanding the reſiſtance they met with from the guard and the crews of the veſſels, and the vigorous efforts of the ſchooner, which kept up a continued fire of round and grape ſhot at 150 yards diſtance, they fully completed their deſign; having burnt a dozen brigs and ſloops which lay at the wharf, and entirely deſtroyed every thing on the ſhore. They brought off with them about 90 priſoners, conſiſting of the officer who commanded, with his men, the commiſſaries, and moſt of the maſters and crews of the ſmall veſſels which they deſtroyed. A circumſtance which renders this expedition particularly curious, if a fact, is aſſerted by the Americans. They ſay, that the party returned to Guildford, in Connecticut, in twenty-five hours from the time of their departure, having, during that ſpace, not only effectually completed the deſign of their expedition, but having traverſed no leſs by land and by water than ninety miles. A degree of expedition which requires ſome credulity to be admitted; and from whence, if the fact is eſtabliſhed, it would appear, that Meigs poſſeſſes no inconſiderable portion of that ſpirit which operated in the Canada expedition. [39. 407.]

The ſeaſon for action was now advanced; but from ſome improvidence or inattention unaccounted for at home, the army was reſtrained from taking the field through the want of tents and field-equipage. Lord Cornwallis, however, made ſhift with the old tents, to encamp the forces at Brunſwick, on the hills that commanded the Raritan, and along the communications upon that river to Amboy; the example being followed at the latter place by Gen. Vaughan.

This delay was of the utmoſt importance to the Americans. The winter-campaign had been principally carried on by detachments of the militia, the greater part of whom returned home when the time of their ſervice was expired. Others, more generous, more patient of toil, or more ſanguine in the common cauſe, outſtayed the allotted time, merely from a conſideration of the weakneſs of the army, and the ruin which muſt attend their departure before it was reinforced. In the mean time, the buſineſs of recruiting, under an engagement of ſerving during the war, or even for three years, went on but ſlowly. The term of ſervice was contrary to the genius and habits of the people; and the different provinces found the greateſt difficulty in raiſing any thing near the ſtipulated proportion of troops which had been allotted for each by the congreſs. In this extremity, the making of draughts from the militia was looked to in ſeveral as the dernier reſort. Such an act of force, however, upon thoſe who were contending for liberty on the moſt enlarged plans, and who conſidered all the rights of freemen as ſacred, was irkſome and dangerous. Every method was tried to avoid having recourſe to this diſagreeable meaſure and final reſource. In ſome of the colonies, the inliſting of apprentices, and of Iriſh indented ſervants, was permitted, contrary to former reſolutions and decrees, with a promiſe of indemnification to their maſters. As a farther check upon the increaſe of the force in the Jerſeys, the New England provinces, which abounded with men, were taken up with their domeſtic concerns. An invaſion was expected on the ſide of Canada; Hudſon's river and Rhode iſland afforded continual room for apprehenſion; nor did an expedition againſt Boſton appear at all improbable; eſpecially as the great number of Britiſh prizes which were brought into that port had, beſides rendering it an object of the firſt importance, renewed, and even increaſed, if poſſible, the deteſtation and abhorrence with which that people had been long regarded.

In ſuch circumſtances, the advantages of an early campaign, and the benefit which the enemy derived from the delay, are obvious. The fine weather brought reinforcements from all quarters to the Jerſeys. Thoſe who ſhuddered at a winter's campaign, grew bold in ſummer; and the certainty of a future winter, had no greater effect than diſtant evils uſually have. Upon this

increaſe

increaſe of ſtrength, towards the latter end of May Gen Waſhington quitted his former poſition in the neighbourhood of Morris-town, and advancing within a few miles of Brunſwick, took poſſeſſion of the ſtrong country along Middle Brook.

Upon this ſingle movement hung a great part of the future events of the war in the Jerſeys. Waſhington turned that avantageous ſituation to every account of which it was capable. His camp, winding along the courſe of the hills, was ſtrongly entrenched, fortified, and well covered with artillery; nor was it better ſecured by its immediate natural or artificial defences, than by the difficulties of approach which the ground in front threw in the way of an enemy. In this ſituation he commanded a view of the Britiſh encampment on the hills of Brunſwick, and of much of the intermediate country towards that place and Amboy.

The great object of the campaign, on the ſide of New York, ſeems to have been, that Sir William Howe ſhould have penetrated through the Jerſeys to the Delaware, driving Waſhington before him, ſo as to clear thoſe provinces entirely of the enemy, at the ſame time reducing the inhabitants to ſo effectual a ſtate of ſubjection, as to eſtabliſh a ſafe and open communication between that city and the army. If in the proſecution of this deſign, the enemy hazarded a battle, nothing was more wiſhed, nor could any great doubt be entertained of ſucceſs; or if they conſtantly retired, which was more to be expected, the conſequences in regard to the general objects would be nearly the ſame; and the army having, by the reduction of the Jerſeys, left every thing ſafe in its rear, and ſecured the paſſage of the Delaware, would of courſe become maſters of Philadelphia, which, from its ſituation, was incapable of any effectual defence, and could only be protected by Waſhington, at the certain expence and hazard of a battle.

In this manner ſeveral conceived and reaſoned on the operations in Jerſey. Others were clearly of opinion, that the bringing of Waſhington to a deciſive action upon terms of any tolerable equality with regard to ground, in ſuch a country, and againſt his inclinations, was a thing impracticable; that if he could not be brought to ſuch an action in ſuch a manner, ſo as wholly to drive him out of the Jerſeys, the attempt to paſs a river like the Delaware, full of armed veſſels in its ſtream, ſtrong forts in its iſlands, great obſtructions in its channels, with an enemy in front, and leaving a ſtrong army on their rear, would be a very unadviſed enterpriſe; and the failure in it would be the total and immediate ruin of the royal cauſe in America.

On the other hand, if the obſtacles in the Jerſeys were found ſo great, that they could not be overcome without much loſs of time, and expence of blood, it was thought adviſeable, in thoſe circumſtances, to profit of the powerful naval force, and the infinite number of tranſports and veſſels of all ſorts which lay at New York; to combine this powerful auxiliary (which had hitherto produced ſuch ſignal advantages in every inſtance where it could be brought into action) with the land force, and by conveying the army by ſea to the place of its deſtination, to elude all thoſe difficulties by which the paſſage through the Jerſeys might be clogged. In this alternative, the object was ſtill the ſame, the means of attaining it being only changed. Philadelphia was the immediate point in view. If that object was properly choſen, and the general opinion at that time pointed it out as the moſt eligible, the paſſage by ſea ſeemed the moſt ſecure of its effect, though unqueſtionably the ſloweſt in the operation. The Delaware, or the great bay of Cheſapeak, opened the way into the heart of the richeſt and beſt of the central colonies, and led either directly, or by croſſing a country of no great extent, to the poſſeſſion of that place. That point gained, Philadelphia was to become the place of arms, and centre of action, whilſt every part of the three hoſtile and flouriſhing provinces of Pennſylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, would, from their deep bays and navigable rivers, be expoſed to the combined powerful action and continual operation of the land and marine force. However, before this plan was adopted, as we ſhall ſee, meaſures were taken in the Jerſeys, if poſſible, to bring Waſhington to an action.

The operations in the ſouthern or central provinces, however efficacious or extenſive, did not, by any means, include all the great objects of the campaign.

paign. Something was of courſe to be expected on the ſide of Canada, where a very conſiderable army had been collected, and by the ſucceſs of the laſt campaign on the lakes, had a way opened for it to penetrate into the back parts of the New-England and New-York provinces. The command in this expedition was committed to Gen. Burgoyne, who was reported to be author of the plan. The great body was to be ſeconded by a leſſer expedition from the upper part of Canada, by the way of Oſwego, to the Mohawk river. This ſcheme was eagerly adopted by the miniſters, who founded the greateſt hopes upon its ſucceſs. All the advantages that had ever been expected from the complete poſſeſſion of Hudſon's river, the eſtabliſhment of a communication between the two armies, the cutting off all intercourſe between the northern and ſouthern colonies, with the conſequent opportunity of cruſhing the former, detached and cut off from all aſſiſtance, it was now hoped would have been realiſed. The greater hopes were conceived of it from the opinion entertained of the effect of the ſavages on the minds of the Americans. It was known, that the provincials in general were in great dread of them from their cruel and deſolating manner of making war. Theſe were therefore collected at great expence, and with much labour, from all parts of the continent. In a word, this expedition ſeemed to become the favourite object of the preſent year.

The tents and field-equipage, with a body of Anſpach troops, and a number of Britiſh and German recruits, having at length arrived at New York by the beginning of June, the General, Sir William Howe, paſſed over to the Jerſeys, and took the field about the middle of that month. The enemy were now in a ſtrong ſtate of defence. Waſhington's army, beſides the advantages it derived from the inacceſſible poſts which it occupied, was become more conſiderable as to number and force. Several bodies of the New-England troops, under the Gen[s] Gates, Parſons, and Arnold, advanced to the borders of the North river, where they were ready to paſs over to the Jerſeys, whenever opportunity invited their action, or the neceſſity of their friends demanded their aſſiſtance. At the ſame time the Jerſey militia aſſembled from every quarter with the greateſt alacrity, ſo that in every poſition it took, and motion it made, the army was watched and environed by enemies.

The General left nothing untried that could provoke Waſhington to an engagement, nor no meaſure uneſſayed that could induce him to quit his poſition. He puſhed on detachments, and made movements, as if he intended to paſs him, and advance to the Delaware. This manœuvre proving ineffectual, he advanced in the front of his lines, where he continued for four days, exploring the approaches to his camp, and accurately examining the ſituation of his poſts, hoping that ſome weak or unguarded part might be found, upon which an attack could be ventured with a probability of ſucceſs, or that, in the nearneſs of the armies, chance, inadvertence, impatience, or error, might occaſion ſome movement, or be productive of ſome circumſtance, which would open the way to a general engagement. All theſe hopes were fruſtrated. Waſhington knew the full value of his ſituation. As he had too much temper to be provoked or ſurpriſed into a derelict of his advantages, ſo he had too much penetration to loſe them by circumvention or fleight. And he had too long profited of that rule of conduct from which he had not once hitherto deviated during the courſe of the troubles, of never committing the fortune of America to the hazard of a ſingle action, to depart from it upon this occaſion, when it was not even demanded by any urgent neceſſity.

Sir William Howe did not yet ſeem to have abandoned his deſign of enticing Waſhington to quit his faſtneſſes. He ſuddenly retreated, June 19. and not without ſome apparent marks of precipitation, from his poſition in the front of the enemy; and, withdrawing his troops from Brunſwick, returned with the whole army towards Amboy. If the General's deſign was what we have ſuppoſed, this movement produced all the immediate effect which he could have expected. The army was eagerly purſued by ſeveral large bodies of the American regular forces, as well as of the Jerſey militia, under the command of the Gen[s] Maxwell, Lord Sterling, and Conway; the latter of whom was a colonel of the Iriſh Brigade, and one of that numerous train of officers in the French

French ſervice who had taken an active part againſt Great Britain in this unhappy civil war.

Such trifling advantages as the beſt-regulated retreat muſt afford to the purſuers, and ſome exceſſes committed, perhaps with a view to the general deſign, by the retiring ſoldiers, ſerved to increaſe the ardour and inflame the paſſions of the Americans. The meaſures which the General immediately adopted at Amboy completed the deluſion. The bridge which was intended for the Delaware, was thrown over the channel which ſeparates the Continent from Staten iſland. The heavy baggage, and all the incumbrances of the army, were paſſed over. Some of the troops followed, and every thing was an immediate preparation for the paſſage of the reſt of the army. By theſe judicious meaſures, if the immediate deſign failed of effect, every thing was forwarded as much as it could be for the intended embarkation; a meaſure of which the Americans had as yet no knowledge.

Every thing concurred, along with the vanity natural to mankind, in inducing the Americans to believe, that this retreat was not only real, but that it proceeded from a knowledge of their ſuperiority, and a dread of their power: Even Waſhington himſelf, with all his caution and penetration, was ſo far impoſed upon by this feint, that he quitted his ſecure poſts upon the hills, and advanced to a place called Quibbletown, to be the nearer at hand for the protection or ſupport of his advanced parties.

The Britiſh General loſt no time in endeavouring to profit of thoſe circumſtances. He immediately [June 26.] marched the army back by different routes, and with great expedition, from Amboy. He had three objects in view: To cut off ſome of the principal advanced parties; to come up with, and bring the enemy to an engagement in the neighbourhood of Quibbletown; or, if this deſign, through the celerity of the enemy, failed in the effect, it was intended that Lord Cornwallis, who, with his column, was to take a conſiderable circuit to the right, ſhould, by turning the enemy's left, take poſſeſſion of ſome paſſes in the mountains, which, by their ſituation and command of ground, would have reduced them to a neceſſity of abandoning that ſtrong camp, which had hitherto afforded them ſo advantageous a ſecurity.

Lord Cornwallis having diſperſed the ſmaller advanced parties of the enemy, fell in at length with Lord Sterling; who, with about 3000 men, ſtrongly poſted in a woody country, and well covered by artillery judiciouſly diſpoſed, not only lay full in his way, but ſhewed a determination to diſpute his paſſage with vigour and firmneſs. The ardour excited upon this occaſion, by an emulation between the Britiſh and Heſſian troops, was conſpicuous and irreſiſtible. All obſtacles gave way to their impetuoſity in preſſing forward, to try who ſhould obtain the honour of firſt coming to a cloſe engagement with the enemy. The party of Americans firſt attacked, unable to withſtand the ſhock, were ſoon routed on all ſides, having ſuſtained, beſides no inconſiderable loſs in men, that of three pieces of braſs-ordnance, which were taken by the Britiſh guards, and the Heſſian grenadiers. The purſuit was continued as far as Weſtfield; but the woods, and the intenſe heat of the weather, prevented its effect.

In the mean time, Gen. Waſhington ſoon perceived, and as ſpeedily remedied, his error, by withdrawing his army from the plains, and again recovering his ſtrong camp on the hills. At the ſame time, penetrating into Lord Cornwallis's further deſign, he ſecured thoſe paſſes in the mountains, the poſſeſſion of which by the Britiſh troops, would have expoſed him to the neceſſity of a critical change of poſition, which could not have been executed without danger.

Thus was this, apparently, well-concerted ſcheme of bringing the enemy to an action, or at leaſt of withdrawing them from their ſtrong holds, rendered abortive, by the caution and prudence of Gen. Waſhington. Sir William Howe was now convinced, that he was too firmly attached to his defenſive plan of conducting the war, to be induced, by any means, other than by ſome very clear and decided advantage, to hazard a general engagement. Nothing then remained to be done in the Jerſeys. To advance to the Delaware, through a country entirely hoſtile, and with ſuch a force in his rear, appeared to the Britiſh commanders no better than madneſs. All delay was therefore not only fruitleſs, but a waſte of that time and ſeaſon which might be employed to great advantage elſewhere. The General accordingly

cordingly returned with the army to Amboy, on the ſecond day from its departure on the expedition, and paſſed it over on the next to Staten iſland, from whence the embarkation was intended to take place.

The preparations for this grand expedition excited a general alarm throughout the continent. Boſton, the North river, the Delaware, Cheſapeak bay, and even Charleſtown, were alternately held to be its objects. Gen. Waſhington, in purſuance of the intelligence which he continually received from New York, and the other iſlands, was conſtantly diſpatching expreſſes to put thoſe places upon their guard, againſt which, from immediate information, he ſuppoſed for the time the ſtorm to be directed. It was one of the manifeſt advantages of proceeding by ſea, that it was impoſſible for Waſhington directly to know where the ſtorm would fall. He muſt therefore keep his poſition; and the King's army muſt neceſſarily make a conſiderable progreſs towards its object, before he could be in a condition to reſiſt them; and ſuch a progreſs would not leave him that choice of poſts by which hitherto he had avoided a general action.

During the ceſſation procured by preparation on the one ſide, and apprehenſion on the other, a ſpirited adventure on the ſide of Rhode iſland, not only retaliated the ſurpriſe of Gen. Lee, but ſeemed to procure an indemnification for his perſon. Col. Barton, a provincial, with ſeveral other officers and volunteers, paſſed by night, July 10. from Providence to Rhode iſland; and though they had a long paſſage by water, they eluded the watchfulneſs of the ſhips of war and guard-boats which ſurrounded the iſland, and conducted their enterpriſe with ſuch ſilence, boldneſs, and dexterity, that they ſurpriſed Gen. Preſcot, who commanded in chief, in his quarters, and brought him and his aid de-camp, through all thoſe perils, ſafe to the continent [39. 472.]. This little adventure produced much exultation on the one ſide, and more regret than it ſeemed to deſerve on the other, from the influence which it muſt neceſſarily have on the deſtination of Gen. Lee. It was, however, particularly galling and grievous to Gen. Preſcot, who not long before had carried matters to ſuch a length, as to ſet a price upon Arnold, and offer a reward for taking his perſon, as if he had been a common outlaw or robber; an inſult which Arnold immediately returned, by ſetting an inferior price upon the General's perſon.

Some time previous to theſe tranſactions, the Congreſs had found it neceſſary to advance the rate of intereſt upon the large loan which they propoſed for the ſervice, and upon the credit of the united provinces, from four, which was firſt offered, to ſix per cent. As a teſtimony of public gratitude, and a future incitement to what they conſidered or held out as virtue and patriotiſm, they ordered, that a monument ſhould be erected at Boſton, in honour of Maj.-Gen. Warren, who commanded and fell in the engagement at Bunker's-hill; and another in Virginia, in honour of Brig.-Gen. Mercer, who was ſlain in the action near Prince-town; the reſolution conveying, in a very few words, the higheſt eulogium on the character and merits of the deceaſed. They likewiſe decreed, that the eldeſt ſon of the former of theſe gentlemen, and the youngeſt ſon of the latter, ſhould be educated at the expence of the United States. As Mercer had a good landed eſtate, the propriety of adopting his youngeſt ſon as the child of the public is obvious.

Notwithſtanding the preparations that had already been made for the embarkation, and the aſſiſtance afforded by the crews of near 300 veſſels, yet ſuch are the unavoidable delays incident to ſuch operations when at all extenſive, that it was not until the 23d of July that the fleet and army were able to depart from Sandy hook. In order more effectually to perplex and deceive the enemy, the General ordered ſome tranſports, with a ſhip cut down to act as a floating-battery, up the North river, a little before the embarkation was completed; a feint which ſucceeded ſo far as to induce Waſhington to detach a conſiderable body of his army acroſs that river.

The force that embarked upon the expedition conſiſted of thirty ſix Britiſh and Heſſian battalions, including the light infantry and grenadiers, with a powerful artillery, a New-York corps called the Queen's Rangers, and a regiment of light horſe. Seventeen battalions, with a regiment of light horſe and the remainder of the new provincial corps, were left for the protection of New York, and the adjoining

joining iſlands. Rhode iſland was occupied by ſeven battalions. So much was the active force of the army reſtrained, by the poſſeſſion, which it was, however, indiſpenſably neceſſary to hold of theſe important poſts. It is ſaid, that the General intended to have taken a greater force with him upon the expedition; but that upon the repreſentations of Gen. Clinton, who was to command in his abſence, of the danger to which the iſlands would be expoſed from the extenſiveneſs of their coaſts, and the great number of poſts that were neceſſarily to be maintained, he acknowledged the force of theſe arguments by relanding ſeveral regiments.

Whilſt both Gen. Waſhington and the Congreſs were ſufficiently engaged, by their attention to the movements, and apprehenſion of the deſigns, of the powerful fleet and army which was conducted by the brother Generals and Commiſſioners, the rapid progreſs of Gen. Burgoyne on the ſide of the Lakes, and the unaccountable conduct of their own commanders in abandoning Ticonderoga, were events ſo alarming and unexpected, that they could not fail to perplex their counſels, and conſiderably to impede their defenſive preparations in other parts. The Congreſs behaved with firmneſs in this exigency. They immediately iſſued orders for a recal to head quarters, and an inquiry into the conduct of the general officers who had abandoned Ticonderoga; they directed Waſhington to appoint other commanders; and they likewiſe directed him to ſummon ſuch numbers of the militia from the eaſtern and central provinces for the northern ſervice, as he ſhould deem ſufficient for reſtraining the progreſs of the enemy.

The voyage was far from being favourable to the fleet and army engaged on the expedition. It coſt them a week to gain the Capes of Delaware. The information which the commanders received there, of the meaſures taken by the enemy for rendering the navigation of that river impracticable, afforded ſo little encouragement to the proſecution of their deſign by that way, that it was given up, and a paſſage by Cheſapeak bay, to that part of Maryland which lies to the eaſt of that vaſt inlet, and not at a very great diſtance to the ſouth-weſt of Philadelphia, was adopted in its place, as preſenting fewer obſtacles to their operations. The winds were ſo contrary in this part of the voyage, that the middle of Auguſt was turned before they entered Cheſapeak bay; a circumſtance highly inconvenient and irkſome in that hot ſeaſon of the year, with ſo great a number of men and horſes crowded and cooped up in the veſſels; but which muſt have been attended with the moſt fatal conſequences, if the foreſight of the commanders had not guarded againſt every event, by the unbounded proviſion they had made for the voyage, as a failure in any one article, even that of water, would have been probably irremediable.

The winds fortunately proved fair in the bay, ſo that the fleet gained the mouth of the river Elk, near its extremity, in ſafety, through a moſt intricate and dangerous navigation for ſuch a multitude of veſſels; in which the Admiral performed the different parts of a commander, inferior officer, and pilot, with his uſual ability and perſeverance. Having proceeded up the Elk, as far as it was capable of admitting their paſſage, the army was at length relieved from its long and tireſome confinement on board the tranſports, being landed without any oppoſition at Elk ferry, in a degree of health and condition which could ſcarcely have been expected, on the 25th of Auguſt. Whilſt one part of the army advanced to the head of Elk, the other continued at the landing-place, to protect and forward the artillery, ſtores, and neceſſary proviſions, the General not permitting the troops to be much incumbered with baggage; indeed the ſcarcity of carriage rendered even a great abridgement in the article of tents neceſſary.

In the mean time, Gen. Waſhington, with the army from the Jerſeys, had returned to the defence of Philadelphia; and upon advice of the deſcent at Elk, advanced to the Brandywine creek, or river, which, croſſing the country about half-way to that city, falls into the Delaware. Their force, including the militia, amounted to 15,000 men, which was probably about the number, making the neceſſary allowance for poſts and communications, that the royal army could bring into action.

Sir William Howe, &c. [*To be continued*].

PARLIAMENT. [31.]

THE report of the addreſs was received by the Commons on the 27th of November.

Sir Philip Jennings Clarke contended ſtill for the amendment propoſed.

Mr Adam ſaid, that nobody had a higher opinion of the reſources of this country than he had, if they were in the hands of men who could call them forth; that the ſpirit of this country was ſtill capable of producing great efforts; but that under miniſters who had not been able to carry on a war againſt America alone, we could never hope to ſucceed againſt that country united with France, and probably in a ſhort time united alſo with Spain; that nobody could be more zealous than himſelf for the dependence of America upon this country, but now every point ſeemed to be yielded, if the congreſs had accepted, taxation, trade, and an alteration of government, that we now fought only for the patronage of America, and he was not of opinion that an addition of influence to the miniſters of the crown was a fit object for us to purſue; and he doubted, whether the dependence of America, with the patronage of it, or the independence of America, was moſt to be dreaded; but he thought a dependent connection was ſtill to be procured, ſuch as would render the intereſt of both countries mutual; that this was not to be done by purſuing the war in America, but by making the moſt vigorous exertions againſt France, and leaving America at reſt; that he had voted for the amendment the night before, not that he would not chearfully agree to an addreſs expreſſive of the ſtrongeſt attachment and ſupport to his Majeſty, but that agreeing implicitly to the addreſs propoſed, was tacitly approving of the conduct of miniſters which deſerved to be reprobated; that beſides utility, curioſity had ſome ſhare in making him ſupport the amendment; that when he conſidered the characters of thoſe who compoſed the preſent adminiſtration individually, he found them to be men of acknowledged ability both in their public and private capacity; but, acting collectively, blunder, ignorance, and inability, marked every ſtep of their conduct; that he wiſhed to be able to lay his hand upon the cauſe that produced ſo ſingular an effect; it had been aſked, where other miniſters could be found? he ſaid, he was far from paying any adulation to any particular ſet of men; that he found upon his ſide of the Houſe, great public ability and private virtue, men whoſe talents in that Houſe did great honour to themſelves; yet he would not with any certainty conclude from that, that they would make able miniſters; for cruel experience had taught us, that the ſame man can pleaſe a public aſſembly by an harangue, and ruin the nation by his miſconduct; but he thought the conduct of the preſent miniſters had been ſo wavering, ſo ineffectual, and ſo irreſolute, that it would be better to caſt lots for miniſters, than to retain them in office.

Mr Bailey communicated to the Houſe ſome intelligence which he had received by private letters from Jamaica, importing, That a large body of troops were aſſembled at Hiſpaniola; that they only waited for a French fleet to convoy them; that the Minerva and Active, two of his Majeſty's frigates, had been taken by a French man of war; that the Governor of Jamaica had been obliged to proclaim martial law; and that both the Governor and the Admiral on that ſtation were under great ſolicitude for the fate of that iſland. He called upon miniſters to declare if they had received any ſuch intelligence.

Mr De Grey ſaid, they had no ſuch official accounts; on the contrary, letters from the Governor of Jamaica poſitively aſſerted, that the iſland was in ſuch a ſtate of defence as to enable him to reſiſt any ſudden attack till ſuccours could arrive from England.

Mr Fox obſerved, on what had been thrown out the day before, that our ſituation was not ſo bad now as at the beginning of the laſt war; this he conſtrued as an oblique reflection on his father, the late Lord Holland, who was miniſter at that æra; and on that ground he took occaſion to contraſt the conduct of the Noble perſon alluded to, with that of the preſent miniſter; the former, he ſaid, judged it a point of honour to reſign his office, when he found he could no longer hold it for the benefit of his country; the latter makes it his point of honour to keep his office year after year, while the empire by his miſmanagement totters to the foundation; and in the very moment of general diſtreſs, goes into the cabinet, and adviſes his Majeſty to beſtow on him a moſt lucrative place, the wardenſhip

wardenſhip of the cinque-ports. He then rallied miniſters for ſending out a commiſſioner who could tell the Americans what ſort of men they were [40. 222.]; this, he ſaid, was enough to mar the ſucceſs of the treaty. He concluded his ſpeech with an ironical panegyric on their wiſdom, their penetration, and their veracity.

Lord North did not deny the perilous ſituation in which the nation was involved; but inſiſted, that neither he nor his colleagues were to blame; that the misfortunes which had happened were in conſequence of meaſures planned by former adminiſtrations, approved by parliament, and ſupported by the whole nation; that the charge of ſoliciting honours or emoluments was not true; they were the ſpontaneous voluntary gifts of his royal maſter, after ten years of ſervices: he had not bettered his fortune ſince he came into office; and the duty he owed a large family made it incumbent on him, in his ſituation, not to refuſe a moderate proviſion for them: but as to the laſt place he had obtained, it was not of ſuch conſequence as the gentleman imagined; for it was owing to his own moderation that the King had not given him all the ſalary annexed to it in the late poſſeſſor's time. He then requeſted gentlemen not to raiſe ſcruples where there could be none: neither the ſpeech nor the addreſs mentioned the American war; they only requeſted and promiſed general ſupport. His Lordſhip concluded with profeſſing a readineſs to reſign his office, whenever it ſhould appear that his country would be benefited by his reſignation.

Gen. Burgoyne begged to be indulged with ſaying a few words in reply to an inſinuation thrown out the night before by the Noble Lord at the head of the American department, namely, That he [the General] had no great reaſon to complain of the conduct of government towards him, as he was ſtill permitted to be abſent from his duty, though he had received orders to repair to his poſt, &c. No anſwer had been returned, his Lordſhip underſtood, to this order, but a general acknowledgement of its being received. [31.]

This was what was ſtated, the General ſaid, by the Noble Lord the preceding evening, as an inſtance of the great indulgence that had been ſhewn him; but to place the whole of this tranſaction in a proper light, the General, after apologizing for taking up the time of the Houſe with a matter merely of a perſonal and private nature, proceeded in detail to relate every particular that had happened ſince his arrival in England.

On his coming home, he waited on the Noble Lord; and had no reaſon to complain of his reception at his firſt interview. Eager to throw himſelf at his Majeſty's feet, he preſſed for that honour; but found, to his aſtoniſhment, that the doors of St James's were ſhut againſt him: he was aſſured, that there was nothing particular in this; that it was unuſual for a perſon, circumſtanced as he was, to be admitted to the royal preſence, till after a court of inquiry had been previouſly held. Thus, while he daily expected that ſome ſtep would be taken to bring things to an iſſue, he was informed, that being a priſoner under the convention of Saratoga, he was amenable to no tribunal here, nor could be introduced to his ſovereign till every impediment was removed. From this, and ſome other circumſtances of like tendency, he had every reaſon to believe, he ſaid, that the Noble Lord had previouſly determined to exclude him from the royal preſence. A very ſtriking event ſerved to confirm his opinion: Towards the concluſion of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, on the queſtion for prorogation* being debated, his conſcience compelled

* [Mr David Hartley moved, May 28. to addreſs the King, not to prorogue the parliament, but ſuffer them to continue ſitting, that every important event might be provided for on the earlieſt notice, particularly the negotiation then pending in America. It was obſerved, in oppoſition to the motion, that the King had a power, in any extraordinary emergency, of convening the parliament on fourteen days notice; whereas if the Houſe, finding they had no buſineſs on their hands, ſhould adjourn for ſix weeks, they could not aſſemble within that time. Some doubts ariſing concerning the competency of Gen. Burgoyne's ſitting and voting in parliament, on account of his being a priſoner of war, the General removed the doubt, by declaring, that he was not a priſoner of war, the congreſs having never declared the Saratoga convention invalid, but only expreſſed their apprehenſions that they would be declared ſo in England; and entertaining that doubt, required him to engage himſelf to return when called. On a diviſion, the numbers were, for the prorogation 195, againſt it 53.

pelled him to take a deciſive part againſt the miniſtry; in two days after the ſeſſion broke up, he received a letter from the ſecretary at war, the purport of which was, That the King finding, that his preſence was material to the troops detained priſoners in New England under the convention of Saratoga; and that in a letter, addreſſed to Sir William Howe, dated April 9. 1778, he ſaid, that he hoped a ſhort ſtay at Bath would enable him to return to America; his Majeſty was pleaſed to order, that he ſhould return to Boſton as ſoon as he had tried the Bath waters in the manner he had propoſed.

Surprized at receiving this order, not from the commander in chief, but from the office of the ſecretary at war, he waited on Lord Amherſt, to know if it had originated in the cabinet, and why it did not come to him through, what he thought, the proper channel? His Lordſhip's anſwer was, That it was delivered to him by his Majeſty, or by his directions; that as to its being a cabinet-meaſure, he could not pretend to ſay; but as his command was confined to G. Britain, and the order related to a command in America, he thought it his duty to tranſmit it to the ſecretary at war; that the affair was entirely out of his cognizance, further than to obey the King's orders.

In anſwer to the above order, the General ſaid, he wrote a long letter, part of which he read as his ſpeech, complaining of the ſeverity that had been exerciſed towards him, and of the hardſhip of ſuch an order while his honour remained unvindicated. And he aſſured the Houſe, that at the time of writing that anſwer, his fixed purpoſe was, in caſe the above conditional order was made poſitive, to lay at his Majeſty's feet his commiſſion, requeſting only to retain that of lieutenant general, to enable him to fulfil his parole, and to make him amenable to a court-martial.

About three weeks after (viz. on the 27th of June) he received a ſecond letter, informing him that his anſwer of June 5. had been laid before the King, and that his Majeſty continued to think his preſence of importance to the troops; and repeating the former order, to return to them as ſoon as he could, without any material injury to his health. To this letter he had replied no farther than to acknowledge its receipt; and ſhould it be now made peremptory, he knew how he ought and would act, be the conſequences what they might. But he could not help thinking it ſomewhat extraordinary, that the Noble Lord at the head of the American department ſhould be ignorant of his anſwer, which contained his complaints, and ſhould only be informed of that in which he barely acknowledged his receipt of the letter of the 27th of June. He was however glad, that the Noble Lord was ignorant of his firſt anſwer, and of the letter which produced it, as it would have betrayed a ſhameful ſpirit of revenge in him to be inſtrumental in removing a man out of the way who he knew taxed him with injuſtice, and between whom and his Lordſhip there was a long account to be ſettled before the public. As the only grounds ſtated in the order for his return to America was, that his preſence was neceſſary to the troops, priſoners there under the convention of Saratoga; he would aſk miniſtry, whether they had taken any effectual ſtep to releaſe thoſe brave men who ſo gallantly fought and freely bled in the ſervice of their country? he had heard of none; they were ſuffered to undergo what was worſe than death, and ſeemed to be totally forgotten and neglected.

It had, the General ſaid, been inſinuated, that by continuing in England he had ſhrunk from his duty. What circumſtance of his public conduct was it that gave birth to ſuch an idea? Was there one in his private life that did not mark the falſehood and cruelty of it? What had he not ſacrificed to his duty in the American war? He ſpoke not of the reſignation of eaſe and domeſtic comforts; theſe the public had a right to demand a reſignation of, when neceſſary, from every profeſſional man; but his lot had been particular, and his ſeparations had gone to the very convulſions of his heart, [alluding to the very indifferent ſtate of his lady's health, and her death [38. 340.] in conſequence of it during his abſence.]

That any man who, in the ſtate of body and mind in which he left this coun-

try

Sir James Lowther, June 2. the penult day of the ſeſſion, moved for an addreſs to the King, humbly to repreſent, That in the preſent very critical poſture of affairs a prorogation of parliament would be dangerous, and would contribute to throw them into ſtill greater confuſion. This motion was likewiſe rejected, 94 againſt 54.]

try in the year 1776, ſhould continue in employment upon any poſſible principle but that of duty to the ſtate, would have been a diſgrace to human nature. He nevertheleſs did ſerve that campaign in Canada, returned to England replete with the ſame zeal, and accepted, or ſolicited, if any perſon choſe to call it ſo, the command of as arduous a campaign, and under as poſitive directions, as ever were framed by a cabinet. In the courſe of it, he was one of the brave unhappy men who made the convention at Saratoga. He claimed no ſingle merit in a tranſaction in which the whole body of officers of the army above the rank of ſubaltern, were conſulted, and in the face of famine, deſpair, and death, compelled the enemy to grant conditions honourable to themſelves; and if they had been complied with by the congreſs, would have proved of very ſmall detriment to the nation. [39. 660.]

After inſiſting upon ſeveral miſcellaneous particulars, he declared, that he hoped the time was not far diſtant when he ſhould have an opportunity of juſtifying his conduct, not upon general aſſertions, but poſitive proofs, and of convincing his Majeſty, parliament, and the nation at large, how injuriouſly and cruelly he had been treated.

Lord George Germaine ſaid, it was with great concern he heard the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, proceed in ſuch a ſtrain of perſonal accuſation againſt him, charging him with being directed by a ſpirit of perſecution, malice, enmity, and groſs miſrepreſentation, and that upon motives which ſerved to aggravate the charge tenfold, becauſe they were ſuppoſed to ariſe from a principle of ſelf-defence, and apology for his own blunders and incapacity; than which nothing could be farther from his thoughts, more repugnant to his nature, nor more immediately averſe to his intereſts. Such a mode of conduct might prejudice a good cauſe, but, he would be bold to ſay, could never palliate or maintain a bad one.

The Hon. Gentleman had been led to thoſe ſtrong aſſertions and harſh concluſions, on a miſunderſtanding of what had fallen from him in the debate of the preceding day. — He begged permiſſion to ſtate the matter truly.

Several gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe, his Lordſhip ſaid, had, in the courſe of their animadverſions on the conduct of miniſters, made the treatment of their officers and commander, a great ground of accuſation; among others, the ſuppoſed hard treatment of the Hon. Gentleman was much inſiſted on; the order for his repairing to rejoin the army at Boſton was deemed a ſingular hardſhip; and, when combined with the various cauſes aſſigned for it, became an accuſation of a very ſerious nature. It was ſaid, that this order proceeded from ungenerous motives; from a ſettled deſign of putting it out of the power of the Hon. Gentleman to vindicate his injured reputation; as an act of miniſterial vengeance, for having voted againſt their meaſures. To refute theſe confident aſſertions, and to ſhew that none of the members of adminiſtration had a wiſh to prevent the Hon. Gentleman from vindicating himſelf, and that they were above taking offence at any vote he might give as a ſenator, he did, on the preceding evening, ſtate the fact of the Hon. Gentleman's having received an order to repair to his proper ſtation in America, to which no other anſwer had been received, but a bare acknowledgement that the order came to his hands, in proof that the ſeverity he complained of was not juſtly founded. By the paper which the Hon. Gentleman had juſt read, he found he had been miſtaken. If, ignorant of that circumſtance, or forgetting to ſtate it accurately in the heat of debate, he had given any juſt cauſe of offence, he truſted to the Hon. Gentleman's candour to give him credit, that he was actuated by no ſpirit of enmity, nor deſign to miſrepreſent, but ſimply related what he knew or recollected. The Hon. Gentleman inſiſted, that, as the order did not proceed from the commander in chief, it muſt have originated in the cabinet: if it did originate there, he profeſſed himſelf totally ignorant of it; and if ſevere, he muſt ſtand acquitted of adviſing it. But the Hon. Gentleman himſelf, in relating the converſation he had with the Noble Lord at the head of the army, ſhewed, that it was not an order originating in the cabinet, but was delivered into his Lordſhip's hands by the King himſelf, who, in order to the carrying of the convention of Saratoga into effectual execution, might perhaps think it proper, for obvious reaſons, that the commander of that ill fated army ſhould be the ſharer of all the conſequences of that unſucceſsful expedition.

Mr

Mr Fox roſe, and called him to order; ſaid, he would never ſit ſilent in that Houſe, and hear ſuch unparliamentary language paſs unnoticed. The King could do no act proper for the diſcuſſion of that Houſe. The conſtitution knows no ſuch individual power, nor he hoped ever would. He would not, he ſaid, ſuffer even an idea to go forth, that the King tranſacted any thing relative to government without advice; and thoſe only were amenable to that Houſe who dared to adviſe his Majeſty improperly.

Ld G. Germaine ſtood corrected as to the point of order, and reſumed the diſcourſe where he had been interrupted.—He ſaid, he preſumed his Majeſty was adviſed; but not being preſent in council, he could not pretend to ſpeak to the particular reaſons which determined the propriety and neceſſity of the order in queſtion. All he could venture to ſay deciſively on the ſubject was, that he had no hand in adviſing it; and he would beg leave, once for all, to tell that Hon. Gentleman his true ſituation, as ſecretary of ſtate for the American department: Upon meaſures of ſtate he had a voice in cabinet; whatever was there finally determined upon, and which was to paſs through his office, was of courſe communicated to him; if the meaſure was to paſs through another department, he heard no more of it, till carried into execution; upon which fair repreſentation, he was fully authoriſed to affirm, that in whatever manner the order originated, he was equally exempt from any cenſure. The Hon. Gentleman had ſaid, that however ſolicitous adminiſtration might affect to be for the releaſement of the unhappy men under the convention of Saratoga, nothing had been done towards their releaſement. He begged leave to ſet him right, from a matter of fact within his own knowledge: On the 12th of the ſame month, in a few days after the firſt order received by the Hon. Gentleman, he wrote a letter to Sir Henry Clinton by his Majeſty's directions, authoriſing him to ratify that convention in all its parts; and it being ſince diſcovered, that the Congreſs, under the pretext, that the authority given, forming only a part of general powers delegated for other purpoſes, was not ſufficient [40. 606.], a particular inſtrument fully and formally authenticated, had ſince that been ſent to the commiſſioners, in order to remove every poſſible pretence for evading the terms of the convention

As to the narrative given by the Hon. Gentleman of his conduct and treatment ſince his arrival in this country, he believed in point of fact it was tolerably correct, but in point of fair conſtruction and concluſion it called for explanation. On his arrival the Hon. Gentleman had given ſufficient teſtimony how cordially he was received; but by a moſt uncommon mode of interpretation pretends to charge him [Ld G. Germaine] with inſincerity, from ſubſequent circumſtances that happened; the firſt of which was, his not being admitted to the Royal Preſence. This no more originated with him, he ſaid, than the order already ſo often mentioned. His Lordſhip begged to call the attention of the Houſe particularly to one circumſtance: The Hon. Gentleman had ſtated, that when he was told the King would not ſee him till an inquiry into his conduct had been made, he had preſſed for an inquiry, which was abſolutely refuſed. Now the truth was, that it was the Hon. Gentleman himſelf that firſt ſhrunk from an inquiry; for at a ſubſequent converſation upon the ſubject, being informed that nothing but a court-martial ſtood between him and the King, his anſwer was, that no ſuch court could be held till the convention of Saratoga was fully ratified.

Much has been ſaid of a parliamentary inquiry; but to what purpoſe? The ſame objection muſt continue againſt trying, inquiring, or determining, on the conduct of a perſon who is not amenable to the juſtice of the nation, ſo long as he remained a priſoner under a convention authoriſed by the rules and uſages of war. It would therefore be an inſult upon the dignity of that Houſe to ſet on foot an inquiry, which when finiſhed muſt vaniſh in unſubſtantial air.

He declared, that his mind was totally free from malice, envy, or ill-will; that he never had nor meant to inſinuate the leaſt cenſure on the Hon. Gentleman's conduct as a profeſſional man. The Hon. Gentleman had ſaid, that his inſtructions were poſitive and direct; he ſhould not now go into the conſideration, how far they were, or were not. But concluded, that he wiſhed as earneſtly and as eagerly as the Hon. Gentleman for an inquiry at a proper ſeaſon, and was ready to abide the iſſue.

The report of the addreſs was agreed to without a diviſion.

AME-

AMERICA. [38.]

"*Whitehall, Feb.* 23. This morning Col. Innis, one of Sir Henry Clinton's aid-de-camps, who had arrived at Falmouth in the Lord Hyde packet from Georgia, came to town with diſpatches from Lt-Col. Campbell of the 71ſt regiment, and Maj.-Gen. Prevoſt, to Lord George Germaine; of which the following are copy and extract.

Lt-Col. Campbell to Lord George Germaine, dated, Savannah, Jan. 16. 1779.

My Lord,

In conſequence of Sir Henry Clinton's orders to proceed to Georgia, with his Majeſty's 71ſt regiment of foot, two battalions of Heſſians, four battalions of provincials, and a detachment of the royal artillery [32.], I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip of our having failed from the Hook on the 27th of November 1778, eſcorted by a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, under the command of Com. Parker; and of the arrival of the whole fleet off the iſland of Tybee on the 23d of December thereafter, two horſe-ſloops excepted.

On the 24th the Commodore, with the greateſt part of of the tranſports, got over the bar, and anchored in the Savannah river, within the light-houſe of Tybee; on the 27th the reſt of the fleet joined him.

During the time occupied in bringing the laſt diviſion of the fleet over the bar, I formed from the provincial battalions two corps of light infantry; the one to be attached to Sir James Baird's light company of the 71ſt highlanders, the other to Capt. Cameron's company of the ſame regiment.

Having no intelligence that could be depended upon with reſpect to the military force of Georgia, or the diſpoſition formed for its defence, Sir James Baird's highland company of light infantry, in two flat boats, with Lieut. Clark of the navy, was diſpatched in the night of the 28th, to ſeize any of the inhabitants they might find on the banks of Wilmington creek. Two men were procured by this means; by whom we learnt the moſt ſatisfactory intelligence concerning the ſtate of matters at Savannah, and which ſettled the Commodore and I in the reſolution of landing the troops the next evening, at the plantation of one Gerridoe, an important poſt, twelve miles farther up the river than the light-houſe of Tybee, and two miles ſhort, in a direct line, from the town of Savannah, although the diſtance was not leſs than three along the road. This poſt was the firſt practicable landing-place on the Savannah river, the whole country between it and Tybee being a continued tract of deep marſh, interſected by the creeks of St Auguſtine and Tybee, of conſiderable extent, and other cuts of water impaſſable for troops at any time of the tide.

The Vigilant man of war, with the Comet galley, the Keppel armed brig, and the Greenwich armed ſloop, followed by the tranſports in three diviſions, in the order eſtabliſhed for a deſcent, proceeded up the river with the tide at noon: about four o'clock in the evening the Vigilant opened the reach to Gerridoe's plantation, and was cannonaded by two rebel-galleys; who retired before any of their bullets had reached her; a ſingle ſhot from the Vigilant quickened their retreat.

The tide and evening being too far ſpent, and many of the tranſports having grounded at the diſtance of five or ſix miles below Gerridoe's plantation, the deſcent was indiſpenſably delayed till next morning. The firſt diviſion of the troops, conſiſting of all the light infantry of the army, the New-York volunteers, and 1ſt battalion of the 71ſt, under the command of Lt-Col. Maitland, were landed at break of day on the river-dam, in front of Gerridoe's plantation, from whence a narrow cauſeway of 600 yards in length, with a ditch on each ſide, led through a rice-ſwamp directly for Gerridoe's houſe, which ſtood upon a bluff of thirty feet in height, above the level of the rice-ſwamps.

The light infantry under Capt. Cameron, having firſt reached the ſhore, were formed, and led briſkly forward to the bluff; where a body of fifty rebels were poſted, and from whom they received a ſmart fire of muſketry: but the highlanders, ruſhing on with their uſual impetuoſity, gave them no time to repeat it; they drove them inſtantly to the woods, and happily ſecured a landing for the reſt of the army. Capt. Cameron, a ſpirited and moſt valuable officer, with two highlanders, were killed on this occaſion, and five highlanders wounded.

Upon reconnoitring the environs of Gerridoe's plantation, I diſcovered the rebel-army under Maj.-Gen. Robert Howe, drawn

drawn up about half a mile east of the town of Savannah, with several pieces of cannon in their front. The first division of troops, together with one company of the second battalion of the 71st, the first battalion of Delancy's, the Wellworth, and part of the Wissenbach regiment of Hessians, being landed, I thought it expedient, having the day before me, to go in quest of the enemy, rather than give them an opportunity of retiring unmolested.

A company of the second battalion of the 71st, together with the first battalion of Delancy's, were accordingly left to cover the landing place, and the troops marched in the following order for the town of Savannah.

The light infantry, throwing off their packs, formed the advance; the New-York volunteers followed to support the light infantry; the first battalion of the 71st, with two six pounders, followed the New-York volunteers; and the Wellworth battalion of Hessians, with two three pounders, followed the 71st; part of Wissenbach battalion of Hessians closed the rear. On the troops having entered the great road leading to the town of Savannah, the division of Wissenbach's regiment was posted on the cross roads to secure the rear of the army; a thick impenetrable wooded swamp covered the left of the line of march; and the light infantry, with the flankers of each corps, effectually scoured the cultivated plantations on the right.

The troops reached the open country near Tatnal's plantation before three o'clock in the evening; and halted in the great road about 200 paces short of the gate leading to Gov. Wright's plantation, the light infantry excepted, who were ordered to form immediately upon our right of the road, along the rails leading to Gov. Wright's plantation.

The enemy were drawn up across the road at the distance of 800 yards from this gateway; one half, consisting of Thompson's and Eugee's regiments of Carolina troops, were formed under Col. Eugee, with their left obliquely to the great road leading to Savannah, their right to a wooded swamp, covered by the houses of Tatnal's plantation, in which they had placed some riflemen; the other half of their regular troops, consisting of part of the first, second, third, and fourth battalions of the Georgia brigade, was formed under Col. Elbert, with their right to the road, and their left to the rice-swamps of Gov. Wright's plantation; with the fort of Savannah bluff behind their left wing, in the stile of second flank; the town of Savannah, round which they had the remains of an old line of intrenchment, covered their rear. One piece of cannon was planted on the right of their line, one upon the left, and two pieces occupied the traverse, across the great road, in the centre of their line. About 100 paces in front of this traverse, at a critical spot between two swamps, a trench was cut across the road; and about 100 yards in front of this trench, a marshy rivulet run almost parallel the whole extent of their front; the bridge of which was burnt down to interrupt the passage, and retard our progress.

I could discover from the movements of the enemy, that they wished and expected an attack upon their left, and I was desirous of cherishing that opinion.

Having accidentally fallen in with a negroe, who knew a private path through the wooded swamp, upon the enemy's right, I ordered the first battalion of the 71st to form on our right of the road, and move up to the rear of the light infantry, whilst I drew off that corps to the right, as if I meant to extend my front to that quarter, where a happy fall of ground favoured the concealment of this manœuvre, and increased the jealousy of the enemy with regard to their left. Sir James Baird had directions to convey the light infantry, in this hollow ground, quite to the rear, and penetrate the wooded swamp upon our left, with a view to get round by the new barracks into the rear of the enemy's right flank. The New-York volunteers under Col. Turnbull was ordered to support him.

During the course of this movement our artillery were formed in a field on our left of the road, concealed from the enemy by a swell of ground in front, to which I meant to run them up for action when the signal was made to engage; and from whence I could either bear advantageously upon the right of the rebel-line, as it was then formed, or cannonade any body of troops in flank which they might detach into the wood to retard the progress of the light infantry.

The regiment of Willworth was formed upon the left of the artillery, and the enemy continued to amuse themselves with their cannon, without any return upon

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our part, till it was viſible that Sir James Baird and the light infantry had fairly got round upon their rear. On this occaſion I commanded the line to move briſkly forward. The well-directed artillery of the line, the rapid advance of the 71ſt regiment, and the forward countenance of the Heſſian regiment of Willworth, inſtantly diſperſed the enemy.

A body of the militia of Georgia poſted at the new barracks, with ſome pieces of cannon, to cover the road from Great Ogeeche, were at this juncture routed, with the loſs of their artillery, by the light infantry under Sir James Baird, when the ſcattered troops of the Carolina and Georgia brigades run acroſs the plain in his front. This officer, with his uſual gallantry, daſhed the light infantry on their flank, and terminated the fate of the day with brilliant ſucceſs.

Thirty-eight officers of different diſtinctions, and 415 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, 1 ſtand of colours, 48 pieces of cannon, 23 mortars, 94 barrels of powder, the fort with all its ſtores, agreeable to the incloſed return, and in ſhort the capital of Georgia, the ſhipping in the harbour, with a large quantity of proviſions, fell into our poſſeſſion before it was dark, without any other loſs on our ſide than that of Capt. Peter Campbell, a gallant officer of Skinner's light infantry, and 2 privates, killed; 1 ſerjeant, and 9 privates, wounded. 83 of the enemy were found dead on the common, and 11 wounded. By the accounts received from their priſoners, thirty loſt their lives in the ſwamp, endeavouring to make their eſcape.

I have the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that although the rebels retreated through the town of Savannah, and many inhabitants were on the ſtreets, none ſuffered in the purſuit but ſuch as had arms in their hands, and were in actual reſiſtance.

Every poſſible care was taken of the houſes in town, and the whole was ſecured againſt being ſet on fire by the enemy, who, as I was informed, had it once in ſerious contemplation. The rebels had however removed moſt of their effects out of town; and, except what their negroes might have practiſed during the courſe of the night, little or no depredation took place, and that even leſs than had ever happened to a town under circumſtances of a ſimilar nature.

Without a ſingle horſe to drag our artillery, or waggon to carry forward a ſufficient quantity of proviſions, your Lordſhip may well conceive our difficulties in proceeding up the country as ſoon as could be wiſhed; however, by the indefatigable exertions of Maj. Fraſer, our acting deputy-quartermaſter general, the zeal and forward diſpoſitions of the whole of the officers of the army for continuing the purſuit, I was not only enabled to march to Cherokee hill on the evening of the 1ſt of January, but alſo to take poſſeſſion of the town of Ebenezer on the 2d, after ſecuring all the intermediate poſts between Savannah and it.

Twenty horſes for dragoons, together with ſeveral hundred head of cattle, were collected on the march; and on the 3d of January the laſt ſcattered remains of Gen. Howe's army retreated acroſs at the Two Siſters.

After eſtabliſhing poſt at this ferry, I proceeded with the light infantry and cavalry to Mount Pleaſant; and theſe corps have ſince been conſtantly on the move, even fifty miles above the town of Savannah, without a ſingle rebel to oppoſe them.

Many reſpectable inhabitants joined the army on this occaſion, with their riſles and horſes; who are formed into a corps of rifle dragoons, for the purpoſe of patrolling the country between our advanced poſts, and for aſcertaining the earlieſt intelligence of the enemy's movements. A body of militia were alſo formed at Ebenezer, to patrol in the ſame manner, to the right and left of that quarter; by which means the country is effectually ſecured from depredations.

Having cleared this province of the rebel-army, except 200 men left in garriſon at Sunbury fort, a number too inſignificant to merit an early attention, and who, from a rapid movement of the Britiſh troops along the banks of the Savannah river, muſt have their communication with South Carolina cut off, and of courſe fall at diſcretion. Com. Parker and I thought this period the beſt to iſſue the incloſed proclamation and oath to the inhabitants at large, founded on the inſtructions I received from his Majeſty's Commiſſioners at New York; and this we did from a perſuaſion, that it would have the moſt ſalutary effects upon the inhabitants, after beating the united force of Carolina and Georgia out of their country.

The immediate conſequences juſtified

this perſuaſion; and I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that the inhabitants from all parts of the province flock with their arms to the ſtandard, and cordially embrace the terms which have been offered.

To eſtabliſh the public ſecurity, and check every attempt to diſturb the peace of individuals, I iſſued another proclamation, ſetting forth a reward of ten guineas for every committee and aſſembly man taken within the limits of Georgia; and two guineas for every lurking villain, who might be ſent from Carolina to moleſt the inhabitants. A late fruitleſs attempt of a rebel party, ſent acroſs the Savannah to plunder the plantations on this ſide of the water, has inſpired our rifle-dragoons with double alacrity, and has pointed out the propriety and happy conſequences reſulting from their being ready to oppoſe every banditti of this nature.

Capt. Stanhope of the navy, who commands the ſmall boats of the fleet, and to whoſe exertions we are much indebted, went with Lieut. Clarke, and a number of armed boats of the fleet, and boarded the armed ſloop, two ſloops and a ſchooner, who interrupted the paſſage to Abercorn, by which means the navigation of the river to that poſt was happily opened. The Cherokee galley and armed ſloop Greenwich are now ſtationed to cover the mouth of Ebenezer creek: the two rebel galleys who were formerly there, have retired to Puryſburg.

Having, in the ſpace of ten days, ſettled the frontiers of Georgia in a ſtate of tranquility, and having formed ſuch a diſpoſition of the army as I thought moſt expedient for ſhutting up all the avenues leading from South Carolina, I turned my thoughts to Sunbury, and viſited the town of Savannah on the 10th inſtant, where Gen. Parker with Col. Innes, who was left commandant of the town of Savannah, had, with uncommon abilities, unremitting zeal and attention, regulated nobly to my ſatisfaction every public tranſaction in the lower diſtrict of that province.

A letter from Gen. Prevoſt that evening, ſtopped my intended excurſion to Sunbury, by the agreeable intelligence of his arrival from the ſouth, and of his having taken the fort after a ſhort reſiſtance, the particulars of which your Lordſhip will have from himſelf, as I expect him hourly here, and have detained the packet for that purpoſe.

All the rebel-cattle within reach of our poſts, have been ordered for ſlaughter, and to be ſalted up for the uſe of the navy and army. We have alſo given ſuch encouragement to the farmers to bring in their bullocks, hogs, ſheep, poultry, &c. as cannot fail of eſtabliſhing good and reaſonable markets at each of our poſts.

I am now preparing to march with all the light troops, and a battalion of the 71ſt, to Auguſta, with a view to ſecure that important poſt, and give every poſſible encouragement, protection, and aid, to his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects in the back countries of both the Carolinas."

The letter concludes with due praiſes of the army and navy, and of Col. Innis, the bearer of the diſpatch.

A return of the ordnance and ſtores taken, and of the killed and wounded, is ſubjoined. — Of the King's troops Capt. Charles Cameron, 1ſt batt. of the 71ſt regiment, and Peter Campbell, 3d batt. Skinner's, and 5 rank and file, were killed; and Lieut. French, of Delancy's, 1 drummer, and 17 rank and file, were wounded. — Of the Americans, 1 colonel, 3 majors, 11 captains, 15 lieutenants, 1 chaplain, 1 quartermaſter, 2 ſurgeons, 1 mate, 2 commiſſaries, 1 muſtermaſter, 33 ſerjeants, 7 drummers, 5 fifes, and 370 rank and file, were made priſoners.

" By Hyde Parker, jun. Eſq; Commodore of a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and Lt-Col. Archibald Campbell, commanding a detachment of the Royal Army, ſent for the relief of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects in North and South Carolina and Georgia,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the bleſſings of peace, freedom, and protection, moſt graciouſly tendered by his Majeſty to his deluded ſubjects of America, have been treated by Congreſs with repeated marks of ſtudied diſreſpect; and, to the diſgrace of human nature, have had no effect in reclaiming them from the bloody perſecutions of their fellow-citizens; be it therefore known to his all Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the ſouthern provinces, That a fleet and army, under our orders, are actually arrived in Georgia for their protection; to which they are deſired to repair without loſs of time, and by uniting their force under the Royal ſtandard, reſcue their friends from oppreſſion, themſelves from ſlavery, and obtain for both the moſt ample ſatisfaction for the manifold injuries ſuſtained.

To

To all other well disposed inhabitants, who, from a just regard to the blessings of peace, reprobate the idea of supporting a French league, insidiously framed to prolong the calamities of war, and who, with his Majesty's faithful subjects, wish to embrace the happy occasion of cementing a firm and perpetual coalition with the parent state, free from the imposition of tax by the parliament of G. Britain, and secured in the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege consistent with that union of interests and force, on which their mutual advantage, religion, and liberties, depend; we offer the most ample protection in their persons, families, and effects; on condition they shall immediately return to the class of peaceful citizens, acknowledge their just allegiance to the crown, and with their arms support it.

To those who shall attempt to oppose the re-establishment of legal government, or who shall presume to injure such whom the dictates of reason, honour, and conscience, prompt to embrace it, we lament the necessity of exhibiting the rigours of war; and call God and the world to witness, that they only shall be answerable for all the miseries which may ensue.

Deserters of every description, who, from a due sense of their error, wish to return to their colours, have also our pardon, provided they return within the space of three months from the date of this proclamation.

Given at Head Quarters at Savannah, this 4th day of January 1779, and in the nineteenth year of his Majesty's reign.

HYDE PARKER.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

GOD save the KING."

"I do solemnly swear, That I will bear true and faithful allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third, my lawful Sovereign; and that I will, at all risks, stand forth in support of his person and government: And I do solemnly disclaim and renounce that unlawful and iniquitous confederacy called the General Continental Congress, also the claim set up by them to independency, and all obedience to them, and all subordinate jurisdictions assumed by or under their authority.—All this I do sincerely promise, without equivocation or mental reservation whatever. So help me God." [40. 663.]

"THE bearer, having complied with the terms of the proclamation issued by the Commanders of his Majesty's sea and land forces in this province, dated 4th of January 1779, has permission to remain on plantation, and enjoy his Majesty's protection for family and effects of every kind; has also permission to pass and repass to and from Savannah, with provisions and all other necessaries for the use of the town and garrison, unmolested; and the guards at the outposts are hereby required and directed to give every assistance that may be necessary.

Given at Savannah this day of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

To all officers, civil and military."

"By Archibald Campbell, Esq; commanding his Majesty's forces in Georgia,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that many ringleaders of sedition, and some skulking parties from the rebels of Carolina, do still continue to infest this country, and, under cover of the night, have the audacity to rob and otherwise ill-treat those true and faithful subjects of his Majesty whom they have not been able to seduce from their allegiance; and whereas the aiding or concealing any person or persons acting in injudicial or illegal capacities, or who may yet hold out in arms against the authority of the King, must be highly prejudicial to the tranquillity and interests of the loyal inhabitants of Georgia;

The Commandant of the troops hereby directs, that all his Majesty's faithful subjects shall guard themselves against the dangers of such secret, wicked, and destructive enemies; and he doth hereby command them, in his Majesty's name, to make diligent search and enquiry after all such notorious offenders, that their lurking-places, as well as those of their wicked confederates, may be instantly made known.

Any person or persons knowing or suspecting the concealment of such public offenders are strictly commanded, on pain of the severest punishment and confiscation, to repair immediately to head quarters, or to the next military post, and make the same known to the commanding officer of his Majesty's troops, for the time being

ing. For each rebel committee or aſſembly man brought into any of the military poſts, a reward of ten guineas will be paid to the perſon or perſons who bring him; and for every rebel who is found lurking about the country a like reward of two guineas will be paid upon his being delivered over to any of his Majeſty's officers.

Given at Head Quarters at Savannah, this eleventh day of January 1779, and in the nineteenth year of his Majeſty's reign.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

GOD ſave the KING."

Maj. Gen. Prevoſt to Lord George Germaine, dated, Savannah, Jan. 18. Extract.

I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordſhip, that, purſuant to Gen. Sir Henry Clinton's orders of 20th October, received Nov. 27. following, I collected all the troops of every kind, which could poſſibly be ſpared from the neceſſary number for the defence of the fort and garriſon of St Auguſtine.

Permit me, my Lord, to mention to the praiſe of the troops now with me, the unexampled diſtreſs under which they have laboured for a number of weeks for want of proviſions; their ſpirited excurſions, at a very great diſtance, in a country extremely difficult of acceſs; and the chearfulneſs with which, for days together, under the moſt ſevere fatigues, they lived only on oyſters. All reſources of every kind being exhauſted, notwithſtanding all the induſtry and activity of Lt Col Prevoſt, who exerted every nerve to relieve our wants, not a word of complaint was heard; the anxiety to ſhare the toils of reducing Georgia, and to promote the King's ſervice, made every thing eaſy, and was patiently borne by the men, who ſaw that their officers had no better fare than themſelves. At laſt, when the joyful news came, that the troops from the northward were arrived on the coaſt, thoſe with me were [illegible] ready to co-operate with them. Our ammunition coming by water in open boats, the only poſſible conveyance as we were unaſſiſted by any kind of naval force, retarded us ſome time, as we were obliged to take a long circuit to avoid the enemy's galleys; however, the activity of Lt Col. Prevoſt, who had made a forced march in the night, and ſurrounded the town of Sunbury to prevent the enemy from eſcaping, in caſe they deſigned to abandon the fort, afforded us ſome means of bringing a howitzer and ſome royals, with which we ſoon obliged them to ſurrender the garriſon and fort at diſcretion. The priſoners, including the officers, amounted to 212; they had a captain and two men killed, and ſix wounded. On the ſide of his Majeſty's troops only one private man was killed, and three wounded, notwithſtanding they had two galleys and an armed veſſel firing at our trenches for three days, beſides twenty-one pieces of cannon mounted in the fort. After ſettling a garriſon in it, and ordering the neceſſary repairs, I proceeded to Savannah to take the command of the army come from the northward, hitherto commanded by Lt-Col. Campbell; to whom I beg leave to refer your Lordſhip for the particulars of his ſucceſs againſt the enemy, and the ſteps he has ſince taken to ſecure the country along Savannah river."

A return of the garriſon in Fort Morris (now Fort George), at Sunbury in Georgia, commanded by Maj. Lane, and of the ordnance and ſtores in it, Jan. 9. & 13. is ſubjoined. The garriſon conſiſted of 1 major, 4 captains, 9 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 mate, 14 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 172 rank and file.

Capt. Hyde Parker, of the Phœnix, in a letter to the Admiralty, dated in Savannah river, Jan. 14. and 15. ſent by Capt. Stanhope, gives an account of the operations of the fleet; from which we have only to add to Col. Campbell's account, that the intelligence from the two men brought from Wilmington creek, was, that the rebels had two row-galleys in the mouth of Auguſtine creek: that the batteries which had been erected for the defence of the river, were much out of repair, and very few troops in the town, but that a number was expected to arrive every day; that on the 11th of January Lieut. Clarke of the Phœnix was detached with row-boats about ſeventeen miles up the river above Savannah, upon information that the late rebel-governor of Georgia was at a plantation on the South-Carolina ſhore; that unfortunately he did not get the governor, but returned, with one Bryan, a notorious ringleader in rebellion, a captain-lieutenant, about twelve or fourteen priſoners of other denominations, and a gun-boat, which the rebels had fitted for the defence of the river; that in the operations in Savannah river one Britiſh

tiſh ſeaman was killed, and five were wounded; and that the number of priſoners taken by the Britiſh ſquadron in the Savannah river was 106. *Lond. Gaz.*

A letter from Maj.-Gen Grant, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in the Leeward iſlands, to Ld G. Germaine, dated, St Lucie, Morne Fortune, Dec. 31. 1778.

"My LORD,

THE troops deſtined for the Weſt Indies were put under my orders the 24th of October. The imbarkation having been completed, I received Sir Henry Clinton's inſtructions the 29th; and we ſailed from Sandy-Hook the 3d of November, in a gale of wind that continued ſeveral days; notwithſtanding of which Com. Hotham, by his care and attention, contrived to keep the fleet together, and brought us ſafe to Barbadoes the 10th of December, without the loſs of a tranſport.

The Count d'Eſtaign by chance, certainly not from information, ſailed from Boſton the very day we left the Hook. His fleet was diſperſed in the gale of wind, which our tranſports weathered. He was, however, in courſe of the voyage, ſo near us with a part of his ſquadron, that a brigantine with horſes, which we loſt the 27th of November in the night, fell into D'Eſtaign's hands the next day.

Having fixed the plan of debarkation with Adm. Barrington, the fleet ſailed from Barbadoes the 12th of December.

The reſerve, which conſiſts of the 5th regiment, the grenadiers and light infantry of the army, was landed at the Grand Cul de Sac, upon the iſland of St Lucie, the 13th in the evening; with which Brig.-Gen. Meadows forced the heights upon the north ſide of the bay, which were occupied by the Chev. de Micoud, with the French troops under his command, and the militia of the iſland. He took a field-piece which fired upon the boats that carried the troops aſhore, and a four-gun battery which annoyed the ſhipping at the entrance of the harbour.

Brig. Gen. Preſcott having been landed with five regiments, guarded the environs of the bay; and, by his advanced poſts, kept a communication with the reſerve; which marched the 14th in the morning at day-break, and, ſupported by Gen. Preſcott, took poſſeſſion of Morne Fortune, the Governor's houſe, the hoſpital, the barracks, with all the ſtores and magazines belonging to the iſland, M. de Micoud being obliged to retire from poſt to poſt, having made, in fact, the beſt defence he could. Gen. Preſcott was ſent to take poſſeſſion of all the batteries, to put them in a ſtate of defence, to appoint artillery officers and men to command them, and to fix poſts for their ſupport.

Gen. Meadows, after a ſhort halt, was directed to continue his march, and to occupy the important poſt of the Vigie, which commands the north ſide of the Carenage harbour.

Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Calder, with four battalions, guarded the landing-place, kept up the communication with the fleet, and occupied ſeveral poſts upon the mountains which look down upon and command the ſouth ſide of the Grand Cul de Sac; from whence it afterwards appeared that the French intended to bombard our ſhips, if they had not been prevented by our prior poſſeſſion of ground from which we could not be forced.

The laſt white flag was not ſtruck an hour before the French fleet and army were diſcovered from the *Gouvernement*, juſt become my quarters.

The 15th, in the morning, the French fleet ſtood in for the Carenage, believing that we had not got poſſeſſion of that part of the iſland: but the Languedoc being fired upon and ſtruck by one of their batteries, M. d'Eſtaign favoured us with a broadſide, and then bore away with his fleet and tranſports. They, in appearance, were much diſconcerted, and at a loſs how to act; but at laſt, after much heſitation, they bore down with twelve ſail of the line upon our little fleet, which covered the tranſports with our proviſions in the Grand Cul de Sac. He made two attacks upon Adm. Barrington, one in the morning, and the other after dinner, both without effect.

The 16th, D'Eſtaign landed about 9000 men, which had been collected from the French iſlands, with an intention to take poſſeſſion of Barbadoes, Grenada, and St Vincent; in ſhort, according to our information from French reports, every Britiſh ſettlement in the Weſt Indies.

The 17th, in the morning, I withdrew two advanced piquets from poſts which I never intended to defend, and from whence a ſhot was not fired. That move, I imagined, encouraged the enemy to attack Gen. Meadows's corps, which

which was well poſted in very ſtrong ground upon the Vigie.

The French were formed in three columns, conſiſting of 4 or 5000 men, commanded by M. d'Eſtaign, the Marquis de Bouillie, and Lovendahl. Their two firſt attacks were made with the impetuoſity of Frenchmen, and they were repulſed with the determined bravery of Britons. They made a third attempt; but were ſoon broke, and retreated in confuſion, leaving their killed and wounded in our power. They were permitted to bury the dead, and carry off the wounded. M. d'Eſtaign is by agreement to account for them as priſoners of war.

The diſpoſition made by Gen. Meadows for the defence of his poſt, was maſterly. He was wounded in the arm early in the day, but remained in the field, rode about, and gave orders every where, till the attack was over. He has never quitted his poſt, and continues to command the reſerve, which the ſurgeons did not think he would have been equal to. Maj. Harris, who commands the grenadiers, and Maj. Sir James Murray, who commands the light infantry, diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The officers and men were cool and determined; they even ſurpaſſed, if poſſible, their uſual ſpirit and bravery. The French artillery that had been taken were of great uſe. We found in the magazines, at the different batteries, a hundred rounds for each gun. Three twelve-pounders, which were placed upon the Vigie, did amazing execution; and the batteries upon the ſouth ſide of the bay, which were well ſerved by the artillery, flanked the enemy's columns, annoyed them exceedingly, and obliged a French man of war, which endeavoured to aſſiſt in the attack from the entrance of the harbour, to ſlip her cable.

The enemy had 400 men killed upon the ſpot, 500 dangerouſly wounded, ſo as to render them unfit for ſervice, and 600 ſlightly wounded. This is their own account. We had only 10 men killed, and 150 wounded. Some of them have already joined their corps, and our loſs upon the whole will be under 50.

This is the moſt difficult country war was ever made in. It is impoſſible to deſcribe in a letter the complicated ſituation of our poſts, but the incloſed ſketch will give his Majeſty a very clear idea of the poſitions taken by the fleets and armies. M. d'Eſtaign, without ſeeming to have formed any plan for recovering the iſland, remained with his fleet and army till the 28th. He imbarked his troops that night, and went off the 29th in the morning.

The moment he was gone, M. de Micoud and the inhabitants offered to capitulate. The capitulation was ſigned the 30th, by which your Lordſhip will ſee that they obtained favourable terms, tho' they were at our mercy, and without hopes of aſſiſtance. It is to be hoped it will have a good effect.

The fleet and army act with the greateſt unanimity. It is a pleaſure to ſerve with Adm. Barrington, Com. Hotham, and the gentlemen of the navy in general. The Commodore took a fatherly care of us from New York, and brought us ſafe to Barbadoes, without the loſs of a tranſport.

Capt. Hamerton, my aid-de-camp, who goes in the Weazel, will have the honour to deliver my diſpatches to your Lordſhip, and can inform you of circumſtances which I have omitted, or that have not occurred to me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES GRANT.

The capitulation conſiſts of eighteen articles, viz.

1. The commandant and his garriſon ſhall be permitted to march out with the honours of war, and to keep their baggage, but muſt deliver up their arms; and ſhall be ſent as priſoners of war to Martinique, not to ſerve till they are exchanged.

2. The inhabitants who have taken arms ſhall return to their habitations; in the poſſeſſion of which they will be protected, after having delivered up their arms, and having taken the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty.

3. The inhabitants and curates will be protected as Britiſh ſubjects. Free negroes ſhall not be moleſted.

4. The commandant, as an inhabitant of St Lucia, may remain upon the iſland to ſettle his affairs; and ſhall, upon his requiſition, be permitted to go, with his family and baggage, to Martinique, upon his parole; but is to remain a priſoner of war, and not to ſerve till exchanged.

5. The inhabitants of the iſland ſhall be protected in the exerciſe of their religion, and be governed by the eſtabliſhed laws of the colony. The judges will be continued during good behaviour. The

police

police of the iſland will be regulated by the officer commanding in chief for the time being.

6. The Britiſh emigrants ſhall be included in the capitulation, but muſt remain accountable to their creditors for debts contracted in G. Britain, or in the Britiſh colonies.

7. The ſick and wounded, who are not able to embark immediately, ſhall be conveyed to the hoſpitals of the colony, and treated as Engliſh ſubjects until their recovery; after which they ſhall be ſent back to Martinique at the charges of his Britannic Majeſty.

8. The inhabitants ſhall pay the ſame taxes to his Britannic Majeſty which were paid to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. The ſalaries of the officers of juſtice, and of the curates, ſhall be paid by the inhabitants of the iſland.

9. The abſent inhabitants, and thoſe in the ſervice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſhall be protected in their poſſeſſions, and the enjoyment of their effects and habitations, managed by virtue of letters of attorney.

10. The ſhips and coaſting-veſſels belonging to the inhabitants and merchants of the iſland, ſhall remain to them in nature and property.

11. The abſent inhabitants, widows, ſick or infirm, ſhall have entire liberty to ſign the capitulation; and thoſe who are not willing to ſign it, ſhall have a permiſſion to go to Martinique.

12. The inhabitants and merchants of the iſland, compriſed in the preſent capitulation, ſhall be conſidered as ſubjects of Great Britain.

13. The inhabitants ſhall not be obliged to carry arms againſt the troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

14. The preſent proprietors of lands and houſes ſhall remain in quiet poſſeſſion of them. Regulations at the peace muſt depend upon treaties.

15. Appeals ſhall be brought to the commander in chief of St Lucia.

16. Whereas the iſland is laid waſte by the deſtruction of the cattle, the ravages of war, and exceſſive ſervices by taking the cattle of the colony, the inhabitants and merchants requeſt to have granted to them a ſuſpenſion of payment of their debts already contracted, until the peace; and thoſe who have been entirely plundered, ſhall be permitted to claim from the government ſuch particular indulgences as are neceſſary in their ſituations.—Anſwer. As the cattle have been killed by the French troops, and not by the Britiſh, they cannot expect redreſs from their new Sovereign. Suſpenſion from the payment of debts due the French ſubjects, till the peace, allowed; but with regard to the inhabitants of the iſland, the power of giving time to people in diſtreſſed circumſtances is reſerved to the commander in chief in the iſland.

17. The curates ſhall remain in their pariſhes during good behaviour; when vacancies happen, curates will be named by the commander in chief.

18. All ſtores of ammunition and proviſions, and every thing which is conſidered as the property of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, together with all deſerters and priſoners belonging to the Britiſh army, are to be delivered up, upon honour, to the Britiſh commiſſaries. Monſ. Raulin de la Mothe, commiſſary of the marine, and of the claſſes, ſhall, as an inhabitant, have time allowed him, in like manner as the Chev. Micoud, to ſettle his affairs.

The capitulation was ſigned, at St Lucia, Dec. 30. 1778, by LE CHEVALIER DE MICOUD, Lieutenant-Governor, and counterſigned by his ſecretary, A. REGNAULT; and ſigned alſo, JAMES GRANT. SAMUEL BARRINGTON.

Of French ordnance, ammunition, and ſtores, there were found in St Lucia, 59 guns, 5766 round ſhot, 407 langredge ditto, 2899 cartridges, 200 powder corned, whole barrels, 333 muſkets, 18,100 muſket-cartridges filled with ball, and 2 cwt 2 qrs muſket-ball.

Of the Britiſh troops, 2 ſerjeants and 11 rank and file were killed; 2 captains, 5 ſubalterns, 5 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, and 136 rank and file, were wounded; and 1 captain, 1 ſubaltern, and 6 rank and file were miſſing.—The names of the wounded officers were, 28th comp Capt. Daly light infantry, Capt. Hay grenadiers; 35th ditto, Lieut. Williams grenadiers; 40th ditto, Lieut. Forbes grenadiers; 46th ditto, Lieut. Gomme grenadiers; 5th reg. Lieut. Harris; 5th comp Lieut. Poat grenadiers;—and the two miſſing officers were, Capt. Downing and Lieut. Warren light infantry. *Lond. gaz.*

Extract of letters from the Hon. Rear-Adm. Barrington to the Admiralty.

Prince of Wales, in the Grand Cul de Sac, St Lucia, Dec. 23. 1778, at night.

——Com. Hotham arrived at Barbadoes the 10th inſt. with his Majeſty's ſhips the Nonſuch, St Alban's, Preſton, Centurion,

Centurion, Iſis, and Carcaſs, and fifty-nine tranſports, having on board 5000 troops under the command of Maj.-Gen. Grant.

To ſave time, and prevent the confuſion naturally ariſing from a change of ſignals among the tranſports, I adopted thoſe of the Commodore; and, directing him to lead with the landing diviſion, put to ſea the 12th in the morning, in order to carry into execution their Lordſhips ſecret inſtructions; and about three o'clock on the day following, anchored here with the whole ſquadron, except the Ariadne, Ceres, Snake, Barbadoes, and Pelican, which I had ſtationed along the coaſt, to intercept any veſſels attempting to eſcape from the iſland.

More than half the troops were landed the ſame morning, under the direction of the Commodore, aſſiſted by the Capts Griffith, Braithwaite, and Onſlow, and the remainder the next morning (the 14th); when they immediately got poſſeſſion of the Carenage; and it was my intention to have removed the tranſports thither as ſoon as poſſible, had not that meaſure been prevented by the appearance of the French fleet under Count d'Eſtaign, of which I received notice in the evening by ſignal from the Ariadne.

It therefore became neceſſary to ſecure the tranſports as well as we could in the bay, and the whole night was accordingly employed in warping them within the ſhips of war, and diſpoſing of the latter in a line acroſs the entrance, in the order they ſtand in the margin*, the Iſis to windward rather inclining into the bay, and the Prince of Wales, being the moſt powerful ſhip, the outermoſt and to leeward, and the Venus, Aurora, and Ariadne, flanking the ſpace between the Iſis and the ſhore, to prevent the enemy's forcing a paſſage that way.

Almoſt all the tranſports had fortunately got within the line before half paſt eleven in the morning of the 15th, when the Count thought proper to bear down, and attack us with ten ſail of the line; happily without doing us any material injury: and at four in the afternoon he made a ſecond attack upon us with twelve ſail of the line; with no other ſucceſs however than killing two men, and wounding ſeven, on board the Prince of Wales, and wounding one alſo on board the Ariadne, who is ſince dead. But I have reaſon to believe the enemy received conſiderable damage, as their manœuvres betrayed great confuſion, and one of their ſhips in particular, which fell to leeward, ſeemed diſabled from carrying the neceſſary ſail to get to windward again.

The next day (the 16th) the Count ſhewed a diſpoſition to attack us a third time; but on the appearance of a frigate ſtanding for his fleet, with ſeveral ſignals flying, he plied to windward, and in the evening anchored off Gros Iſlet, about two leagues from us, where he ſtill continues, with ten frigates, beſides his twelve ſail of the line; and notwithſtanding this ſuperiority of force, he has been accompanied from his firſt appearance by ſeveral American privateers, one of them commanded by the outlaw Cunningham, who laſt winter infeſted the coaſt of Portugal.

That night and the following day the enemy landed a large body of troops from a number of ſloops and ſchooners which had anchored in Du Choc bay, and the 18th made a ſpirited attack, both by land and ſea, on our poſt at the Carenage; but met with a very ſevere check, having been repulſed, with great carnage, by a ſmall detachment of our troops under Brig.-Gen. Meadows.

They have attempted nothing of conſequence ſince; and what may be their future plan of operations I cannot conjecture: but their continuance at anchor has offered us an opportunity not only of getting in all the cruiſers except the Ceres, and all the tranſports except one (with only the baggage of the officers of three companies on board) which has fallen into the enemy's hands, but alſo of ſtrengthening ourſelves, by warping the ſhips of war farther into the bay, and making the line more compact, removing the Venus aſtern of the Prince of Wales to flank that paſſage, and erecting batteries at each point of the bay, that to the northward under the direction of the Capt Cumming and Robertſon, and that to the ſouthward under Capt. Ferguſon.

In all probability, our operations here have hitherto ſaved the iſlands of St Vincent and Grenada, which, we underſtand from ſome officers who are priſoners, were the object of Count d'Eſtaign's expedition, when a ſloop that had eſcaped from this iſland falling in with him, and giving him notice of our being here, directed his attention towards us.

* Iſis, St Albin's, Boyne, Nonſuch, Centurion, Preſton, Prince of Wales.

Fire

From the ſame place, Jan. 6. 1779.

—— From the ſtate of inactivity in which the Count continued for ſeveral days, I began to conceive it was his intention to form a blockade, with a view of ſtarving us into a ſurrender; but to my utter aſtoniſhment, on the morning of the 29th, (having re-embarked his troops during the preceding night), he retired with his whole force toward Martinique, and left us in quiet poſſeſſion of the iſland; which capitulated whilſt his fleet was ſtill in ſight.

[The Rear-Admiral acknowledges the aſſiſtance he received from Gen. Grant, and expreſſes his entire ſatisfaction with the conduct, not only of Com. Hotham, the ſeveral commanders, and the reſt of the officers of the ſquadron, but alſo of the people in general, who never in the leaſt repined at the difficulties they hourly encountered, but performed their duty with alacrity and ſpirit; and concludes the ſubject thus.] — I likewiſe beg leave to mention the ſervices of Lt-Gov. Stuart, of the iſland of Dominica, who has done me the favour of officiating as an honorary aid-de-camp between the General and myſelf, having accompanied me upon this expedition, in hopes that his Majeſty's arms might afterwards be employed in recovering that iſland; where, from his perfect knowledge of it, he muſt be particularly uſeful, and therefore offered himſelf as a volunteer.

A difference has ariſen between the Governor and the aſſembly of St Vincent.

At a meeting of the aſſembly, Dec. 22. 1778, preſent, the Hon. William Crooke, Speaker, John Connor, James Fraſer, Duncan Campbell, Jonas Akers, Robert Coningham, Drewry Ottley, George Lowman, John Kearton, Peter Gurley, James Blair, John Collins, *Abſent*, Thomas Frith, on a motion made by Mr Collins, and ſeconded by Mr Blair, the Houſe reſolved themſelves into a committee to inquire into the foundation of the right claimed by his Excellency the General, of compelling the inhabitants of this iſland, under the penalties of martial law, to take arms, by proclamation, without any act of the legiſlature being in exiſtence for that purpoſe; and choſe Mr Ottley Chairman.

On motion made by Mr Connor, and ſeconded by Mr Coningham, to defer the inquiry, the Houſe divided as follows:

For deferring Inquiry, Meſſ. Crooke, Connor, Coningham, Kearton; Againſt deferring it, Meſſ. Collins, Akers, Campbell, Gurley, Lowman, Blair, Fraſer.

The Committee proceeding on the inquiry, after ſome time ſpent thereon, (the Speaker having reſumed the chair), the Chairman reported, that the committee had come to the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, 1. That there is now no act of the legiſlature of this iſland, by which the inhabitants thereof are formed into a militia, and compellable to bear arms.—2. That a bill for that purpoſe paſſed the Houſe 22d of October, and ſtill lies with the board above.—3. That until ſuch bill be paſſed into a law, no power whatever has a right to compel the inhabitants of this iſland to take arms, and to perform military ſervice.—4. That the proclamation iſſued by his Excellency Valentine Morris, Eſq; requiring the inhabitants of this iſland to take arms, and to perform military ſervice, at the firing of certain guns, conſtituting an alarm, under the ſanguinary penalties annexed to the law-martial to their diſobedience, being totally void of legal foundation, is a manifeſt uſurpation on the liberties of the ſubject.—5. That, in this hour of real danger, this Houſe have determined on their parts, and do moſt earneſtly recommend to all the inhabitants of the iſland, to arm themſelves, and to exert their utmoſt efforts for the preſervation of it.—6. That it be recommended to the committee of public works, to employ means for the procuring information of the ſituation and motions of the French fleet, &c.

On motion, reſolved, That the Houſe do approve of the reſolutions of the committee, and that a copy thereof be given by the clerk to his Excellency the General.

The Houſe then adjourned themſelves till four o'clock in the afternoon.

On the morning of Dec. 24. the aſſembly received a meſſage, viz. "The General acquaints the Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, That —— their reſolves of the 22d inſtant, ſent to him, appear ſo indecent, ſo pregnant with ill conſequences at this critical time of danger and foreign invaſion, and ſo derogatory to his Majeſty's royal eſtabliſhed rights and prerogatives, that he muſt and does require the ſame to be directly expunged from their minutes, previous to that Houſe en-

tering upon any other business whatever. *Government House*, *Dec.* 24. 1778." VALENTINE MORRIS.

The assembly, in their answer, say, "With respect to your Excellency's requisition, That the minutes of our last meeting should be expunged, we beg leave to observe, that, though desirous of paying every deference for the opinion of your Excellency, and ever ready to rescind ours, when convinced it has been hastily adopted, and ill founded, we cannot at present, standing in the situation we do as defenders of the civil rights of our fellow-subjects, comply with your Excellency's demand. The rights claimed and exercised by your Excellency, of compelling the inhabitants of this island to take arms, and to perform military service, under the severe penalties of martial law, was a power of coercion which we did not conceive to reside in your Excellency. While threats alone were the consequence of disobedience, we acquiesced, and were silent; the common danger required it: but when menaces were followed by acts, when some of the people were taken into custody, and others pointed at to be prosecuted under your Excellency's warrant, we thought our duty would no longer permit us to with-hold our testimony upon so important an occasion, so new a claim. Why a militia, the only constitutional mode of defence, be not now in being, is not our province to determine, an act for that purpose having passed this House so long since as the 22d of October. WILLIAM CROOKE, Speaker."

At a meeting of the assembly the same day, present the Speaker, and all the members above mentioned, including Mr Frith, on a motion made, and seconded, "Resolved, That in case of a dissolution of the House, the records of the Assembly be immediately sealed up, and delivered to the then Speaker, who is to keep them in his custody until another Assembly meets."

"*St Vincent.*

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS our House of Assembly of our island of St Vincent, on the 22d day of this present month of December, did enter into several most indecent resolves, denying and highly derogatory to our royal rights and prerogative, and did likewise arrogate to itself, and advised others of our subjects to assume certain powers which appertain to us only; which resolves tend to alienate from us the affections of our loyal subjects, as also to the imminent danger of our said island, more particularly at this critical crisis of affairs, when a foreign invasion is hourly expected; which proceedings have induced us, by and with the advice of our Captain-General and Commander in Chief of our said island of St Vincent, to dissolve the same: And the said House of Assembly of our said island of St Vincent, by virtue of this our royal proclamation, is hereby dissolved accordingly. Witness our Trusty and Well-beloved Valentine Morris, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our said island of St Vincent, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

Given at the Government-House this 24th day of December, in the nineteenth year of our reign.

GOD save the KING."

"*New York*, *Dec.* 30. Our poor friends of the convention have been, by the villanous manœuvre of the rebel-congress, sent a march of 7 or 800 miles to the back settlements of Virginia. The soldiers are almost naked: that army have not had cloathing these three years past. The good, the brave Gen. Phillips has suffered every species of insult, added to full six months confinement, with liberty only of his garden, and marched a prisoner to Virginia, for complaining of the horrid murder committed in cold blood on Lieut. Brown, of the 21st regiment. [40. 604.]

"In Congress, Dec. 16. 1778. Congress took into consideration the proceedings of the General Court-martial on the trial of Maj.-Gen. St Clair [39. 517.] Whereupon,

Resolved, That the sentence of the General Court-martial, acquitting Maj.-Gen. St Clair with the highest honour of the charges exhibited against him, be, and is hereby confirmed."

"*Boston*, *Jan.* 7. Claudius Smith, with four other loyalists, are condemned to be hanged at Poughkeepsie next Friday. [38.]

The trial of Admiral KEPPEL.

Events, and ſteps preparatory.

PReparations for hoſtilities having been made both in G. Britain and France, laſt ſummer, the Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, Admiral of the Blue, was appointed commander in chief of the grand Britiſh fleet, with the Vice-Admirals Sir Robert Harland, of the White, and Sir Hugh Palliſer, of the Blue, under him.—— This fleet ſailed from St Helen's on the 12th of June, and a French fleet ſailed from Breſt, before, or about the ſame time. Both fleets returned to port before the end of the month without coming to action, but the Britiſh brought two French frigates in with them. This was the beginning of hoſtilities between the two nations; but either ſide laid the blame of beginning on the other; and Adm. Keppel, though he ſeized two king's ſhips, ſuffered ſeveral French merchant-ſhips to paſs through his fleet unmoleſted. Letters of marque were ſoon after iſſued, firſt in France, and then in Britain.—— The French fleet ſailed again from Breſt on the 8th of July, and the Britiſh fleet ſailed from Spithead on the 10th. An engagement happened on the 27th; both ſides claimed the victory; and both fleets returned into port ſoon after.——Both fleets ſailed again about or ſoon after the middle of Auguſt. The French returned into Breſt on the 18th of September, and the Britiſh into the Engliſh ports on the 27th of October, without having met.

About the end of October, an anonymous paragraph appeared in the papers, charging Vice-Adm. Palliſer with the blame of Adm. Keppel's not reattacking the French fleet on the 27th of July; and to this Adm. Palliſer inſerted in the papers an anſwer, ſubſcribed with his name [40. 624.].

In a committee of ſupply on the navy-eſtimates, Dec. 2. the Hon. Temple Luttrel ſaid, that the buſineſs of the 27th of July demanded an inquiry; that Adm. Keppel could not fail again with Vice-Adm. Palliſer; and that as both Admirals were then in their places, he hoped they would give the Houſe ſome information on the ſubject.—— Adm. Keppel ſaid, He was ſatisfied with the number and condition of his ſhips on the 27th of July, with the ſkill and gallantry of the officers, and bravery of the ſeamen: he hoped, however, it would not be expected, that he ſhould anſwer particular queſtions relative to what paſſed in action, or reſpecting individuals; it was not his duty, nor would it be proper to do it, either in regard to himſelf or others; but he was nevertheleſs ready, whenever properly called upon, to enter into the fulleſt explanations relative to his own conduct, either there or elſewhere. He impeached no man of a neglect of duty, becauſe he was ſatisfied that the officer alluded to had manifeſted no want of what was moſt eſſential in a Britiſh ſeaman, courage. He ſaid, that he was much ſurpriſed when an officer under his command made an appeal to the public in a news paper, ſigned with his name, before any accuſation had been made againſt him, and which tended to render the Admiral odious in the eyes of his countrymen. He believed the Vice-Admiral knew whence the anonymous attack came. He had himſelf been frequently the ſubject of news-paper abuſe, but he had not appealed to the public.—Vice-Adm. Palliſer ſaid, he was ſo conſcious of not having been any hindrance to a reaction with the Breſt fleet on the 27th of July, that he was equally indifferent with the Hon. Admiral how ſoon an inquiry was ſet on foot. The Hon. Admiral, he ſaid, ſeemed to ſpeak with a kind of reſerve, as if there was ſomething behind: he heartily wiſhed him to ſpeak out, that knowing fully what was imputed to him, either on the ſcore of neglect, inactivity, or want of judgement, he might have an opportunity of fairly anſwering the charge, and abiding by the judgement of the committee, whether he was or was not criminal. He had diſcovered, from what the Admiral had juſt now ſaid, that the principal matter which weighed againſt him in the Admiral's mind was the publication in the news-papers; a publication which he had ſigned with his name, and by which he would abide. If it was imprudent, if it was wrong, the conſequence was to himſelf. The Hon. Admiral had been kind enough to do him juſtice on the eſſential point of courage; he ſhould be nevertheleſs exceedingly uneaſy if he was thought deficient in other reſpects as an officer. It was on that very account that he had appealed to the public: he heard when he came on ſhore, after the affair of the 27th of July, that it had been inſinuated, that he was a hindrance to a reaction with the French fleet; an unauthenticated in-

ſinuation of neglect of duty, was a ſeverer ſtroke to an officer than any direct terms of accuſation, becauſe it was more difficult to remove entirely; he therefore, to clear his honour, which he felt attacked, waited on the commander in chief to have the matter ſet to rights, and to have the inſinuation wiped away; he could get no redreſs. To ſay any thing againſt a friend, was, to a man of ſenſibility, the moſt diſagreeable thing in nature; but where an officer's reputation was at ſtake, the removing an unjuſt ſtigma was certainly the firſt object; he had therefore appealed to the public, he had ſtated facts to them, and by thoſe facts he would ſtand or fall.——Adm. Keppel ſeemed to diſapprove much of relating the private converſation which had paſſed at his houſe; for that nothing of a nature merely private was a matter of public diſcuſſion. As to any inſinuations or indirect charges, he knew not whence they came; for his part he made none; nor did he know any part of the Vice-Admiral's conduct deſerving of cenſure, but his ſeeing the name *Hugh Palliſer* ſigned to a letter in the Morning-Poſt. Now when called upon to ſpeak out, he would inform the Houſe and the public, that the ſignal for coming into the Victory's wake was flying from three o' clock in the afternoon till eight in the evening unobeyed: at the ſame time he did not charge the Vice-Admiral with actual diſobedience: he doubted not, but, if an inquiry ſhould be thought neceſſary, that he would be able to juſtify himſelf, becauſe he was fully perſuaded of his perſonal bravery.

On the 9th of December, at three o' clock p. m. a charge exhibited by Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer (who was himſelf a Lord of the Admiralty) againſt the Hon. Admiral Auguſtus Keppel, was received at the Admiralty, in a letter from the Vice-Admiral, dated the ſaid 9th of December 1778; and notice was given thereof to Adm. Keppel, in a letter from that office at half paſt ten o'clock the ſame evening.

On the 11th of December the Hon. T. Luttell ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, that in the committee on the navy-eſtimates, the commander in chief ſaid, that his ſignal to engage was out from three o'clock in the afternoon till eight in the evening, and was not obeyed. The fact was acknowledged to be true by the Vice-Admiral of the Blue; but he juſtified his not anſwering the ſignal upon a general aſſertion of impracticability, from the damage he had received. The Admiral's aſſertion contained an implied charge of diſobedience; the conſequence of which was, that he was prevented from reattacking the enemy: The Vice-Admiral's acknowledgement admitted the fact, qualified by circumſtances of diſability: he therefore moved to addreſs the King to give directions, that a court-martial might be held to inquire into the conduct of Vice-Adm. Sir Hugh Palliſer relative to the action on the 27th of July laſt.—Sir J. Mawbey ſeconded the motion.

Sir H. Palliſer then roſe, and ſaid, that he looked upon himſelf to be moſt injuriouſly treated by the attack of ſome dark, concealed aſſaſſin, in a news-paper; that he waited on his Admiral, as the only perſon who could afford him that aſſiſtance he wanted towards vindicating his character; that his application proving fruitleſs, he had recourſe to the ſole means in his power, an appeal to the public, of wiping off the aſperſion; this he had done in an open and fair manner: Here the affair reſted, till the Hon. Gentleman who made the preſent motion, brought the ſubject to be diſcuſſed in that Houſe; on which occaſion he could not help obſerving, that the Hon. Admiral, inſtead of explaining, acted, in his opinion, in a very unbecoming manner; for, without making any direct accuſation of a criminal nature, he ſubſtantially charged him with diſobedience, and ſeemed to lay the want of ſucceſs on the 27th of July at his door, either on the ſcore of refuſing what was actually in his power to do, or a mere want of knowledge in his profeſſion. Theſe were inſinuations he had determined he would not lie under; he was conſcious he had performed his duty; nor would he from any motives of convenience, expediency, or public opinion, father the faults of any man. The truth was, that the Admiral endeavoured to load him with the public odium of the miſcarriage of that day, and compel him to ſubmit to bear the blame of his own miſtakes and incapacity. Finding that neither by perſonal applications, nor from public motives, the Admiral could be prevailed upon to do him juſtice; and that he aſſerted in the face of the nation, that he would never ſerve with him; he found himſelf drove to the neceſſity of doing

doing what was extremely irkſome and diſagreeable; that was, of accuſing him of being the cauſe of our diſappointment on that day; in which, if the Britiſh flag was not diſgraced, it gained no additional honour. He was compelled to do this, to repair the injury done to his honour. Such was the preciſe ſituation he ſtood in. What he had done, therefore, was dictated by ſelf-defence; and he did it with the utmoſt pain and reluctance, as there were few men living he had a higher veneration and eſteem for than the Hon. Gentleman, as a friend and intimate acquaintance, whom he had known for many years, and whoſe intimacy and friendſhip he looked upon as one of the happieſt circumſtances of his life.

The Earl Nugent blamed the Vice-Admiral for taking notice of an anonymous publication in the manner he did. ——The Hon. Capt. R. Boyle Walſingham had extremely to lament that the Vice-Admiral took notice of the anonymous publication: he had good reaſon to believe that the author was a lieutenant on board the Vice-Admiral's own ſhip: he warmly recommended unanimity, and ſaid he would give his negative to the motion.—— Lords Shuldham, North, and John Cavendiſh, expreſſed their ſorrow for ſuch unhappy diſſenſions at ſo critical a time.

Adm. Keppel thanked his friends for their partiality for him, and their unwillingneſs that any inquiry ſhould be made into his conduct. But that was now over: he had been accuſed, and publicly accuſed. Specific charges of neglect, incapacity, &c. had been lodged at the admiralty-board; and he had notice, in conſequence of this accuſation, from that board, to prepare for a court-martial. However diſagreeable ſome of the concomitant circumſtances might have been, he was now forty years in the ſervice, and it was one of the moſt pleaſing paſſages of his life. He did not court the inquiry for many obvious reaſons, ſome of which had been mentioned in the courſe of the debate; but now that an inquiry was determined upon, he ſhould meet it with coolneſs, calmneſs, and inward ſatisfaction. The Hon. Gentleman who was his accuſer, had, in his ſpeech, ſtated the neceſſity of his conduct, on account of the inſinuations thrown out by him the laſt night. He appealed to the candour and recollection of the Houſe, whether what he ſaid admitted of ſo unfavourable an interpretation; if it did, he ſurely did not intend to do ſo. He ſtated a fact, but ſo far from drawing any concluſion from it, he ſaid, the only fault that he knew the Vice-Admiral to be guilty of, was writing a letter in a morning-paper, ſigned *Hugh Palliſer*; and if he were of that rancorous diſpoſition which ſuch an imputation would imply, he might have inſiſted on having the Hon. Gentleman tried for promoting mutiny aboard the fleet; for, moſt certainly, whatever goes directly to charge the commander with neglect, &c. in this public manner, is of a mutinous tendency. Thank God, he was not the accuſer, but the accuſed. He was called out to ſerve his country at a very critical period; he had performed his duty to the beſt of his abilities; and whatever the iſſue may be, he had one conſolation, that he had acted ſtrictly to the beſt of his judgement. He ſhould decline ſaying a ſyllable to the queſtion, as he could not think of voting, and ſhould quit the Houſe. [There was an almoſt general plaudit at the end of each ſentence.] He went away.

After Adm. Keppel left the Houſe, Adm. Pigot, Lord Mulgrave, and Mr Burke, ſpoke each thrice; Mr Fox, Sir Hugh Palliſer, and Sir Joſeph Mawbey, twice; and Ld John Cavendiſh, Gen. Conway, Gen. Keppel, Sir Richard Sutton, Hon. T. Luttrell, Ld North, Mr Welbore Ellis, Mr Penton, Sir William Meredith, the Attorney-General, and Mr Dunning, once.

The perſonal good characters of both the Admiral and the Vice-Admiral was acknowledged by every ſpeaker. Two topics were the ſubject of debate; the conduct of Adm. Palliſer, and the conduct of the admiralty-board.

Adm. Pigot, on the conduct of the Vice-Admiral, ſaid, "He is preſent on the 27th of July; he is a witneſs to the pretended neglect and miſconduct of the Admiral; he returns to port, and while on ſhore continues on a foot of friendſhip with his commander; he goes a ſecond time to ſea, and returns a ſecond time; and yet all this time there is not a word of cenſure or complaint on his part; and now, at the end of almoſt five months, he exhibits an accuſation againſt his principal."

Sir Hugh Palliſer ſaid, he found, that no reparation for his injured honour was to be obtained, but by a trial. It could

not

not be expected that he would accuſe himſelf. The Hon. Admiral, though he cenſured him, by openly declaring that he would never ſerve with him, at the ſame time refuſed to make that kind of accuſation which alone could put him in a way of vindicating himſelf; he was therefore drove to the neceſſity of becoming an accuſer, when he could not obtain juſtice by any other mode. If his conduct was criminal, why did not the Hon. Admiral call him to account in a proper manner? If it was not criminal, how could the Admiral reconcile to himſelf the publicly charging him with diſobedience, and accompanying that charge with a declaration that he would never again ſerve with him? The truth was, the public were diſappointed relative to the event of the engagement of the 27th of July. No mark of diſapprobation appeared in the conduct of the Admiral till this circumſtance was known, when it was induſtriouſly circulated, that it was the fault of the rear-admiral of the fleet, that the French ſquadron was not re-attacked. This was the true ſtate of the caſe. And as to not making his accuſation earlier, the ſame queſtion might be aſked of the Admiral, why did not he mention his diſapprobation earlier?

On the other topic, Adm. Pigot ſaid, that the admiralty had acted very raſhly. An officer of Mr Keppel's rank, ſervices, and perſonal character, deſerved another kind of treatment. They ſhould have deliberated, and have acted with a becoming caution, before they received the Vice-Admiral's complaint, at leaſt before they acted upon it.

Lord Mulgrave ſaid, the conſtitution of the board was this: They were, in all matters of accuſation, obliged to act miniſterially; they had no judicial power, but when a complaint was preferred, they were, in diſcharge of their office, compelled, not only to receive it, but to give the neceſſary directions to proceed to trial. If indeed the accuſation were inaccurately drawn up, frivolous or vexatious in its tendency, or deſtitute of ſpecification, it might have been the duty of the admiralty to have looked to the conſequences of ſuch a charge; but the accuſation preferred by the Vice-Admiral contained five ſpecific charges, directly affirmative of miſconduct, neglect of duty, and of the Admiral's not having done all in his power to deſtroy the enemy; and therefore the board could not diſcretionally reject them.

Adm. Pigot ſaid, the Noble Lord's deſcription of the conſtitution of the admiralty-board was ridiculous, monſtrous, and would, if true, deſtroy all ſervice and ſubordination. What would have been the caſe, if, when Adm. Keppel was ready to ſail the laſt time from Portſmouth, when the fate of the kingdom was at ſtake, and a few days delay might have proved fatal, if at that time a lieutenant or midſhipman had made a ſpecific charge againſt him, anſwering the deſcription of the Noble Lord, reſpecting his conduct on the 27th of July? That the Admiral would have received notice from the board, that a court-martial would be ſpeedily held upon him; that the next in command under him at that port was to ſit as preſident on his trial; and that the thirteen eldeſt captains were to be his triers. What in this preſumed caſe would be the condition of the nation? All the operations at ſea muſt be ſuſpended.

Gen. Conway believed that every official board had a diſcretionary power: when he preſided at the ordnance board, he always underſtood that they had a power to reject complaints, as well as to receive them.

Gen. Keppel ſaid, the uſage of the army was, to refer the complaint to a board of general officers; who reported to the King through the medium of the ſecretary at war; and his Majeſty gave orders to proceed, or not, as he thought fit.

Ld North, and Meſſ. W. Ellis, and Penton, who had all ſat at the admiralty-board, ſaid, that they always underſtood the powers of that board to be merely miniſterial, in ſuch caſes.—Mr Fox, who had alſo ſat at that board, ſaid, that the received opinion of the board then was, that they had a right to act diſcretionally, and they did act ſo.

Mr Burke obſerved, that Lord Mulgrave admitted, that if the accuſation were frivolous, or not of ſufficient importance, the board might, and would reject it. By this admiſſion, ſaid he, the Noble Lord has given up the argument. The board is not competent in any inſtance to judge; or, if competent, it in every ſuch act exerciſes a diſcretionary power. The concluſion is clear either way: Every abſurdity, villany, and evil, which malice, rage, or folly, can ſuggeſt, is a proper ſubject to be or not to be inquired into by a court martial; or

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the admiralty-board have the right contended for; that of judging of the magnitude, extent, and probability of the charge, the circumſtances which brought it into exiſtence, and every other matter connected with it, which may enable them to be the means of promoting general and particular juſtice.

The Attorney-General contended for the powers of the admiralty in ſuch caſes being merely miniſterial.—— He was anſwered by Mr Dunning: he aſked the learned gentleman, or the Noble Lord, whether the board, ſo mechanically reſtricted, had in fact any power at all? Might not any accuſation be as properly delivered to an inferior clerk, or the office-keeper, as to the board?

At laſt the order of the day was called for, and the motion was dropt.

On the 16th of December, Adm. Pigot moved, that on account of the bad ſtate of Adm. Keppel's health, leave might be given to bring in a bill, to order the court-martial on his trial to be held on ſhore; which was agreed to without oppoſition; and the bill received the royal aſſent before the receſs. [40.684.]

On the 30th of December the following Memorial was preſented to the King by the Duke of Bolton.

To the KING.

WE the ſubſcribing Admirals of your Majeſty's royal navy, having hitherto, on all occaſions, ſerved your Majeſty with zeal and fidelity, and being deſirous of devoting every action of our lives, and our lives themſelves, to your Majeſty's ſervice, and the defence of our country, think ourſelves indiſpenſably bound, by our duty to that ſervice and that country, with all poſſible humility, to repreſent to your wiſdom and juſtice,

That Sir Hugh Palliſer, Vice Admiral of the Blue, lately ſerving under the command of the Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, did prefer certain articles of accuſation, containing ſeveral matters of heinous offence againſt his ſaid commander in chief, to the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of G. Britain, he the ſaid Sir Hugh Palliſer being himſelf a commiſſioner in the ſaid commiſſion. This accuſation he the ſaid Sir Hugh Palliſer with-held from the 27th of July laſt, the time of the ſuppoſed offences committed, until the 9th day of this preſent December, and then brought forward for the purpoſe of recrimination againſt charges conjectured by him the ſaid Sir Hugh Palliſer, but which in fact were never made.

That the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, near five months after the pretended offences aforeſaid, did receive from their ſaid colleague in office, the charge made by him againſt his ſaid commander; and, without taking into conſideration the relative ſituation of the accuſer and the party accuſed, or attending to the avowed motives of the accuſation, or the length of time of with-holding, or the occaſion of making the ſame, and without any other deliberation whatſoever, did, on the very ſame day on which the charge was preferred, and without previous notice to the party accuſed of an intention of making a charge againſt him, give notice of their intending that a court-martial ſhould be held on the ſaid Admiral Keppel, after forty years of meritorious ſervice, and a variety of actions in which he had exerted eminent courage and conduct, by which the honour and power of this nation, and the glory of the Britiſh flag had been maintained and increaſed in various parts of the world.

We beg leave to expreſs to your Majeſty our concern at this proceeding, and to repreſent our apprehenſions of the difficulties and diſcouragements which will inevitably ariſe to your ſervice therefrom; and that it will not be eaſy for men, attentive to their honour, to ſerve your Majeſty, particularly in ſituations of principal command, if the practice now ſtated to your Majeſty be countenanced, or the principles upon which the ſame has been ſupported ſhall prevail with any Lord High Admiral, or with any Commiſſioner for executing that office.

We are humbly of opinion, that a criminal charge againſt an officer (riſing in importance according to the rank and command of that officer) which ſuſpends his ſervice to your Majeſty, perhaps, in the moſt critical exigencies of the public affairs, which calls his reputation into doubt and diſcuſſion, which puts him on trial for his life, profeſſion, and reputation, and which, in its conſequences, may cauſe a fatal ceſſation in the naval exertions of the kingdom, to be a matter of the moſt ſerious nature, and never to be made by authority but on ſolid ground, and on mature deliberation.

tion. The honour of an officer is his moſt precious poſſeſſion and beſt qualification; the public have an intereſt in it; and whilſt thoſe under whom we ſerve countenance accuſation, it is often impoſſible perfectly to reſtore military fame by the mere acquittal of a court-martial. Imputations made by high authority remain long, and affect deeply. The ſphere of action of commanders in chief is large, and their buſineſs intricate, and ſubject to great variety of opinion; and before they are to be put on the judgement of others for acts done upon their diſcretion, the greateſt diſcretion ought to be employed.

Whether the board of admiralty hath by law any ſuch diſcretion, we, who are not of the profeſſion of the law, cannot poſitively aſſert; but if we had conceived that this board had no legal uſe of their reaſon in a point of ſuch delicacy and importance, we ſhould have known on what terms we ſerved. But we never did imagine it poſſible, that we were to receive orders from, and to be accountable to thoſe, who, by law, were reduced to become paſſive inſtruments to the poſſible malice, ignorance, or treaſon, of any individual who might think fit to diſarm his Majeſty's navy of its beſt and higheſt officers. We conceive it diſreſpectful to the laws of our country to ſuppoſe them capable of ſuch manifeſt injuſtice and abſurdity.

We therefore humbly repreſent, in behalf of public order, as well as of the diſcipline of the navy, to your Majeſty, the dangers of long-concealed, and afterwards precipitately-adopted charges, and of all recriminatory accuſations of ſubordinate officers againſt their commanders in chief; and particularly the miſchief and ſcandal of permitting men, who are at once in high civil office, and in ſubordinate military command, previous to their making ſuch accuſations, to attempt to corrupt the public judgement, by the publication of libels on their officers in a common news-paper, thereby exciting mutiny in your Majeſty's navy, as well as prejudicing the minds of thoſe who are to try the merits of the accuſation againſt the ſaid ſuperior officer.

Hawke *Bp. of L*
John Moore *James Young*
Bolton *Matthew Barton*
Samuel Graves *Francis Geary*
Hugh Pigot *Shuldham*
Robert Harland *Clark Gayton*

To this memorial the King is ſaid to have given the following anſwer: "That he ſhould always receive the repreſentations of his Admirals with pleaſure; and this, as it deſerved, ſo it certainly ſhould receive, his moſt ſerious attention."

On Thurſday, Jan. 7. 1779, being the day appointed for the trial, at nine o'clock in the morning, Adm. Pye, as Admiral of the White, and preſident of the court-martial, hoiſted his flag on board the Britannia.

At a quarter after nine o'clock, the Union flag was hoiſted in the larboard mizen ſhrouds, as the ſignal for a court-martial; and the royal ſtandard was hoiſted in the ſtarboard mizen ſhrouds, as a ſignal that the court-martial was to be held on an Admiral.

At ten o'clock the Britannia fired a gun, and the Union jack was hoiſted at the fore-top-maſt-head, as a ſignal for all the Admirals and Captains in harbour to come on board.

At half paſt ten o'clock, the ſignal was obeyed, the Admirals and Captains going in their reſpective barges on board the Britannia.

The names of the thirteen ſenior Admirals and Captains, excluſive of thoſe ſummoned as witneſſes, were then called over; and with them the court was conſtituted. Capt. Walſingham, who was a witneſs, finding his name not called, deſired to be informed of the reaſon. But an opinion of the attorney and ſolicitor general, and Mr Cuſt, the counſel for the Admiralty, on a caſe laid before them by order of the Admiralty, being read, and it appearing, that they thought witneſſes diſqualified from being judges, Capt. Walſingham acquieſced.

The court was then formed, conſiſting of the following members: Admiral Sir Thomas Pye, Preſident; Vice-Admirals Buckle and Montague; Rear-Admirals Arbuthnot and Roddam; Captains Milbank, Drake, Penny, Bennett, Boteler, Moutray, Duncan, and Cranſton.

The members of the court-martial being ſworn, the court was adjourned to the Governor's houſe. Being aſſembled there, the following charge was exhibited againſt Admiral Keppel, and read in court.

A

A charge of miſconduct and neglect of duty againſt the Hon. Admiral AUGUSTUS KEPPEL, *on the 27th and 28th of July 1778, in divers inſtances as under mentioned.*

1. THAT on the morning of the 27th of July 1778, having a fleet of thirty ſhips of the line, under his command, and being then in the preſence of a French fleet, of the like number of ſhips of the line, the ſaid Adm. Keppel did not make the neceſſary preparations for fight; did not put his fleet into a line of battle, or into any order, proper either for receiving or attacking an enemy of ſuch force; but, on the contrary, although his fleet was already diſperſed and in diſorder, he, by making the ſignal for ſeveral ſhips of the Vice-Admiral of the Blue's diviſion to chaſe to windward, increaſed the diſorder of that part of his fleet, and the ſhips were in conſequence more ſcattered than they had been before; and whilſt in this diſorder, he advanced to the enemy, and made the ſignal for battle.

That the above conduct was the more unaccountable, as the enemy's fleet was not then in diſorder, nor beaten, nor flying, but found in a regular line of battle on that tack which approached the Britiſh fleet, all their motions indicating plainly a deſign to give battle, and they edged down and attacked it whilſt in diſorder. By this un-officer-like conduct, a general engagement was not brought on; but the other flag-officers and captains were left to engage, without order or regularity; from whence great confuſion enſued: ſome of his ſhips were prevented getting into action at all, others were not near enough to the enemy, and ſome from the confuſion fired into others of the King's ſhips, and did them conſiderable damage, and the Vice-Admiral of the Blue was left alone to engage ſingly, and unſupported. In theſe inſtances, the ſaid Adm. Keppel negligently performed the duty impoſed on him.

2. That, after the van and centre diviſions of the Britiſh fleet paſſed the rear of the enemy, the Admiral did not immediately tack and double upon the enemy with thoſe two diviſions, and continue the battle; nor did he collect them together at that time, and keep ſo near the enemy, as to be in readineſs to renew the battle as ſoon as it might be proper: but, on the contrary, he ſtood away beyond the enemy to a great diſtance, before he wore to ſtand towards them again, leaving the Vice-Admiral of the Blue engaged with the enemy, and expoſed to be cut off.

3. That, after the Vice-Admiral of the Blue had paſſed the laſt of the enemy's ſhips, and immediately wore, and laid his own ſhip's head towards the enemy again, being then in their wake, and at a little diſtance only, and expecting the Admiral to advance with all the ſhips to renew the fight, the Admiral did not advance for that purpoſe, but ſhortened ſail, hauled down the ſignal for battle; nor did he at that time, or at any other time whilſt ſtanding towards the enemy, call the ſhips together in order to renew the attack, as he might have done; particularly the Vice Admiral of the Red and his diviſion, which had received the leaſt damage, had been the longeſt out of action, were ready and fit to renew it, were then to windward, and could have bore down and fetched any part of the French fleet if the ſignal for battle had not been hauled down; or if the ſaid Adm. Keppel had availed himſelf of the ſignal appointed by the 31ſt article of the fighting-inſtructions, by which he might have ordered thoſe to lead, who are to lead with their ſtarboard tack on board by a wind, which ſignal was applicable to the occaſion for renewing the engagement with advantage, after the French fleet had been beaten, their line broken, and in diſorder. In theſe inſtances, *he did not do the utmoſt in his power to take, ſink, burn, or deſtroy the French fleet, that had attacked the Britiſh fleet.*

4. That, inſtead of advancing to renew the engagement, as in the preceding articles is alledged, and as he might and ought to have done, the Admiral wore, and made ſail directly from the enemy; and thus he led the whole Britiſh fleet away from them; which gave them the opportunity to rally unmoleſted, and to form again into a line of battle, and to ſtand after the Britiſh fleet. This was diſgraceful to the Britiſh flag; for it had the appearance of a flight, and gave the French Admiral a pretence to claim the victory, and to publiſh to the world, that the Britiſh fleet ran away, and that he purſued it with the fleet of France, and offered it battle.

5. That, on the morning of the 28th of July 1778, when it was perceived that only three of the French fleet remained near the Britiſh in the ſituation the whole

had been in the night before, and that the reſt were to leeward at a greater diſtance, not in a line of battle, but in a heap, the Admiral did not cauſe the fleet to purſue the flying enemy, nor even to chaſe the three ſhips which fled after the reſt; but, on the contrary, he led the Britiſh fleet another way, directly from the enemy.

By theſe inſtances of miſconduct and neglect, a glorious opportunity was loſt of doing a moſt eſſential ſervice to the ſtate; and the honour of the Britiſh navy was tarniſhed.

[*To be continued.*]

The true ENJOYMENTS of LIFE.

From *Moral Tales*, &c. by Dr PERCIVAL.

MAY he ſurvive his relatives and friends! was the imprecation of a Roman, on the perſon who ſhould deſtroy the monument of his anceſtors*. A more dreadful curſe could ſcarcely be denounced. I remember to have ſeen it ſomewhere recorded, that an Emperor of China, on his acceſſion to the throne, commanded a general releaſe from the priſon, of all that were confined for debt. Amongſt the number was an old man, who had been an early victim to adverſity; and whoſe days of impriſonment, reckoned by the notches which he had cut on the door of his gloomy cell, expreſſed the annual revolution of more than fifty funs. With faultering ſteps he departed from his manſion of ſorrow: his eyes were dazzled with the ſplendour of light; and the face of nature preſented to his view a perfect paradiſe. The gaol in which he had been impriſoned, was at ſome diſtance from Pekin; and he directed his courſe to that city, impatient to enjoy the gratulations of his wife, his children, and his friends.

With difficulty he found his way to the ſtreet in which formerly ſtood his decent habitation; and his heart became more and more elated at every ſtep which he advanced. He proceeded, and looked with earneſtneſs around; but few few of thoſe objects with which he was formerly converſant. A magnificent edifice was erected on the ſite of the houſe which he had inhabited. The dwellings of his neighbours had aſſumed new forms; and he beheld not a ſingle face of which he had the leaſt recollection. An aged pauper, who ſtood with trembling knees at the gate of a portico, from which he had been thruſt by the inſolent menial who guarded it, ſtruck his attention. He ſtopped to give him a pittance out of the bounty with which he had been ſupplied by the Emperor's liberality; and received, in return, the ſad tidings, that his wife had fallen a lingering ſacrifice to penury and ſorrow; that his children were gone to ſeek their fortunes in unknown climes; and that the grave contained his neareſt and moſt valuable friends. Overwhelmed with anguiſh, he haſtened to the palace of his ſovereign, into whoſe preſence his hoary locks and mournful viſage ſoon obtained admiſſion; and caſting himſelf at the feet of the Emperor, "Great Prince, (cried he), remand me to the priſon from which miſtaken mercy hath delivered me! I have ſurvived my family and friends; and in the midſt of this populous city, I find myſelf in dreary ſolitude. The cell of my dungeon protected me from the gazers at my wretchedneſs; and whilſt ſecluded from ſociety, I was leſs ſenſible of the loſs of ſocial enjoyments. I am now tortured with the view of pleaſures in which I cannot participate; and die with thirſt, though ſtreams of delight ſurround me."

If the horrors of a dungeon, my Alexis, be preferred to the world at large, by the man who is bereft of his kindred and friends, how highly ſhould you prize, how tenderly ſhould you love, and how ſtudious ſhould you be to pleaſe thoſe near and dear relations, whom a more indulgent Providence has yet preſerved to you! Liſten to the affectionate counſels of your parents; treaſure up their precepts; reſpect their riper judgement; and enjoy, with gratitude and delight, the advantages reſulting from their ſociety. Bind to your boſom, by the moſt endearing ties, your brothers and ſiſters; cherith them as your beſt companions through the variegated journey of life; and ſuffer no jealouſies or feuds to interrupt the harmony which now reigns, and, I truſt, will ever reign in this happy family. Cultivate the friendſhip of your father's friends; merit the approbation of the wiſe and good; qualify yourſelf, by the acquiſition of knowledge, and the exerciſe of the benevolent affections, for the intercourſe of mankind; and you will at once be an ornament to ſociety, and derive from it the higheſt felicity.

NEW

* QUISQUIS HOC SEPULCHRUM
AUT LUSERIT,
ULTIMUS SUORUM MORIATUR.
Hiſtor. Aug. Spartian.

NEW BOOKS. [45.]

The hiſtory of Edinburgh. By Hugo Arnot, Eſq; Advocate. 4to. 1 *l.* 5 *s. boards.* Creech, Edinburgh; Murray, London.

"THE affairs of a kingdom, and of its capital, (ſays the author in his preface), are ſo cloſely interwoven, that, in a hiſtory of the latter, to connect or ſeparate with propriety their reſpective affairs, requires nice diſcernment. In admitting or rejecting from this work a detail of national occurrences, I have been influenced by a joint conſideration of their connection with the capital, of their intrinſic importance, and of their having been faintly deſcribed by former writers, or exhibited in a point of view inconſiſtent with hiſtorical juſtice."

We ſhall here ſelect our author's computation of the populouſneſs of the city.—In the firſt volume of the Edinburgh Medical Eſſays, publiſhed in 1732, the number of inhabitants in Edinburgh and Canongate, is reckoned to amount to ſome hundreds more than 32,000, eſtimating every family to conſiſt of five perſons; which, however, the authors judge to be rather too ſmall a calculation for ſuch a crowded healthy place as this is [7.612.].—Mr Arnot, in his computation, comprehends Edinburgh, Leith, and their environs, i. e. "the city of Edinburgh and all its ſuburbs on the weſt and ſouth, within the reſpective toll-bars; on the eaſt, the Abbey-hill, Jock's-Lodge, and Reſtalrig; beyond the New Town, the villages of Broughton and Picardy, the towns of South and North Leith, and the eaſt and weſt roads to Leith. Such part of the city of Edinburgh as conſtitutes the royalty, and alſo the Canongate and South and North Leith, pay ceſs or land tax to government, *as the city of Edinburgh.* The amount of ceſs paid for the city to the receiver general when the land-tax is at 4 s. in the pound, is L. 2849 : 10 : 4. The ſum levied from the inhabitants for that purpoſe, is L. 3455; a ſum not unreaſonable, conſidering the trouble and expence of collecting. This eſtimate is made out, by reckoning 1 s. 4 d. to be exacted upon the pound Sterling of valued rent; which is leſs, by a minute fraction, than the ſum actually levied, the valued rent of Edinburgh, within the royalty, Canongate, South and North Leith, being L. 51,825 : 3 : 9 Sterling. As to the real rent, according to the obſervations we have formed, it appears to be *a half more than the valued*, or L. 77737. 15 s. 7 d. 2 f.; but if we ſhall eſtimate the real rent of the whole other places comprehended in our enumeration, viz. the ſuburbs on the ſouth and weſt, Broughton, the roads to Leith, &c. at L. 14,000, the whole real rent of Edinburgh, Leith, and their reſpective environs, will be L. 91,737 : 15 : 7 : 2 f.

Mr Arnot fixes the number of perſons in a family at ſix, and ſays, that the number of families within the limits above mentioned, as aſcertained by a ſurvey made in 1775, amounted to 13,306; which, multiplied by 6, gives the number of inhabitants to be 82,836. Beſides theſe, he computes the number of perſons in the garriſon of the caſtle at 600, in the royal infirmary at upwards of 150, in the charity-workhouſe about 650, and in other hoſpitals and poor-houſes in the city and ſuburbs about 600 more; and after deducing from theſe ſuch of them as are included in the computation before given, which he ſpecifies, he thinks 1400 will fall to be added to the above number of inhabitants.

We mention ſome other particulars.

The water-reſervoir contains 149,427 Scots pints.—The quantity of wheat made into flour at the Water-of-Leith mills, is about 100,000 bolls yearly.—The quantity of oat, peaſe, and barley meals, conſumed in Edinburgh, and the ſuburbs, is about 20,000 bolls yearly.—The quantity of butcher-meat killed in one year, ending in 1777, amounted to 10,091 oxen, 8305 calves, 49,212 ſheep, and 78,076 lambs: the number of hogs could not be aſcertained, becauſe it was from the number of hides that the account was taken, and the ſkins of hogs are not ſeparated from the carcaſe.—In 1777 there was ſold in the Edinburgh market, as aſcertained by the cuſtom-books, 28,725 Scots pints of ſtrawberries, 6836 Scots gallons of gooſeberries, and 78,840 ſcores of cherries. The average-price of ſtrawberries is reckoned 8 d. the pint; and it is ſuppoſed, that, beſides a large quantity conſumed within the gardens in the neighbourhood, a fourth more is conſumed in the city than is entered, and pays cuſtom, to the value amounts to L. 1198.—The duty for wine imported at Leith, from Jan. 5. 1777 to Jan. 5. 1778, was, L. 22,706, 8 s. 5 d.

Medium of Heat in each month in the year, deduced from ten years obſervation; the table kept at Hawkhill, a mile eaſt from Edinburgh, from A. D. 1764 to 1774, by Mr James Hay, at the deſire of the late Lord Alemoor.

	Deg.	min.		Deg.	min.
January,	34	7	July,	58	9
February,	36	7	Auguſt,	58	1
March,	38	1	September,	52	6
April,	44	2	October,	46	2
May,	50	6	November,	40	5
June,	55	1	December,	38	0

The higheſt that the thermometer commonly riſes to in the hotteſt days of ſummer is 75, ſometimes 77 degrees: it was once obſerved at 81. The loweſt that it uſually falls to in winter is 17; it has been obſerved at 12, but never lower. This, however, being in a thermometer of ſpirit of wine, 12 degrees in it correſpond with about 9 of a mercurial one.

The medium depth of rain at Edinburgh is about 26 inches annually, the greateſt depth about 32 inches, the leaſt 23.

EDINBURGH.

Deciſions of the court of ſeſſion. From January 1778. Collected by George Ogilvie, Advocate, by appointment of the Faculty of Advocates. Fol. pp. 78. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Balfour* —— The Deciſions, we are told in an advertiſement prefixed, are for the future to be publiſhed annually in numbers, ſuch as the preſent, to make a volume at the end of every four years.

Judicial proceedings before the high court of admiralty, and ſupreme conſiſtorial or commiſſary court of Scotland; alſo before the ſheriff, bailie, dean of guild, juſtice of peace, and baron, courts; with the ſtyle of [illegible] in uſe before theſe courts, and obſervations in law thereon. By Robert Boyd, LL. D. 10 s. 6 d. boards. *Elliot.*

A propoſal for uniformity of weights and meaſures in Scotland, by execution of the law now in force. With Tables of the Engliſh and Scotch ſtandards, and of the cuſtomary weights and meaſures of the ſeveral counties and burghs of Scotland; — Compariſons of the ſtandards with each other, And with the new ſtandard; — Tables and Rules for their mutual converſion; and ſome [illegible] of the weight and produce of [illegible] 8 vo. 3 s. boards. *Elliot.*

The impoſtors [63.]. 1 s. *Kincaid's Affairs.*

A treatiſe of practical mathematics. Edit. 2. By Alexander Ewing, teacher of mathematics in Edinburgh. 5 s. *Elliot.*

Firſt lines of the practice of phyſic, for the uſe of ſtudents in the univerſity of Edinburgh. By William Cullen, M. D. and [illegible] Vol. 2. [38. 552.]. 5 s. 3 d. boards. *Creech.*

Firſt lines of phyſiology, by the celebrated Baron Albertus Haller, M. D. &c. Tranſlated from the correct Latin edition printed under the inſpection of William Cullen, M. D. 6 s. boards. *Elliot.*

The Gentleman Farmer. Being an attempt to improve Agriculture, by ſubjecting it to the teſt of rational principles. [by Lord Kames.] Edit. 2. with conſiderable additions. [39. 30.] 6 s. boards. *Bell.*

The preſervation and tranſmiſſion of the ſcriptures, evidences of their truth: A ſermon, [from If. li. 4.—7.], in which the Jewiſh and Romiſh churches are compared and ſhown to be equally unexceptionable guardians of the books of revelation, preached at the opening of the ſynod of Fife, Oct. 13. 1778. By Samuel Martin, Miniſter at Monimail. 6 d. *Gray.*

The legal temper diſplayed in its nature and tendency. In three ſermons, [from Rom x. 3]. By John Henderſon, Miniſter at Dunbar. 7 d. *Aliton.*

A ſhort view of Popery. A ſynod-ſermon, April 8. 1746, [from Mark vii. 7.], with hiſtorical notes. By Alexander Mair, A. M. miniſter at Forteviot, deceaſed. 6 d. *Morriſons, Perth.*

A Proteſtant Catechiſm; ſhewing the principal errors of the church of Rome. 2 d. *Jackſon, Dumfries*, 1778.

Teſtimony and warning againſt the blaſphemies and idolatry of Popery. By the Reformed Preſbytery. 7 d.

Sermons, by that eminent divine Jacobus à Voragine, Archbiſhop of Genoa. Tranſlated from the originals, 1779. 6 d. *Gray.*

A letter to the Biſhop of Daulis on occaſion of his Paſtoral Letter [62.], and Reflections ſuggeſted by it. 2 d. *Gray.* — "The very people you repreſent [62.] as giving virulent miſrepreſentations of Popery (ſays this writer), not only are guiltleſs of the perſecution you talk of, but they have teſtified, both before and after this affair, their greateſt diſpleaſure at any thing of the kind [40. 675, 78. 80.]. Nay, ſome of them did every thing in their power to ſuppreſs the mob, and to prevent any outrage, expoſing themſelves to inſult and danger. — I condemn mobbing; but I have learned to judge of things even of this kind diſpaſſionately. — When you again ſend paſtoral letters to your charge, you may tell them of the active hand the Edinburgh Papiſts had in bringing on this perſecution. I am aſſured, that Mr Hay, whoſe intolerant principles are avowed [40 593.], has ſaid, that he hoped all the churches of this country would become Popiſh, and be under his inſpection

ſpection. I am aſſured, that two men, whoſe property ſuffered ſomewhat in the mob, told the people, they expected to ſee the favourite clergy of this city hanged, and the ſtreets running with Proteſtant blood. If they ſo harangued the people, and I have better evidence that they did ſo than that incendiary letters were ſent to Popiſh families [62.]; nay if it was believed they had ſaid things of this kind, my wonder is, that no lives were loſt, and that there was ſuch a *ſapiens inſipientia*."——We would with pleaſure have tranſcribed the evidence our author had of the facts he mentions, if he had given it in his Letter.

A letter to all oppoſers of the repeal of the penal laws againſt Papiſts in Scotland: wherein is propoſed an effectual method of ſuppreſſing Popery, without touching the perſons or property of Papiſts. 3 d. *Gray.*——EXTRACTS.—"This is a proper time for all Proteſtants, citizens of Edinburgh, and of other boroughs where Popiſh prieſts reſide, to petition the magiſtrates, that they make public proclamation, ordering Popiſh clergymen of every denomination to depart out of the city and liberties within a limited time; certifying, that if any be found after that time is expired, they ſhall be puniſhed as the law directs. Proteſtants in the country ſhould petition the ſheriffs and juſtices of the peace to the ſame purpoſe.——Each community ſhould examine, whether any proteſſed Papiſt enjoys equal privileges with Proteſtants amongſt them; and if any have crept in, they ſhould be expelled: for ſince Papiſts have no title to any privilege of citizens, or freemen, in Scotland, it is the duty of every community who wiſhes to preſerve our laws and liberties entire, to execute theſe laws as far as their power extends.—In this manner Papiſts may be expelled, without invading their perſons, or their property: Let them alone; have no dealings with them; neither buy from them, nor ſell them any thing; neither borrow nor lend with them; give them no viſits, nor receive any from them.——It is evident, that the increaſe of Papiſts in Scotland is in a great meaſure owing to the encouragement given them by Proteſtants. Take away this encouragement, and you will ſuppreſs Popery.—In order to do this effectually, let the miniſter, elders, heritors, and heads of families, of every pariſh in Scotland who have declared againſt the repeal, and who approve of ſuch declarations, meet by themſelves; and let them make a liſt of the Papiſts within their bounds, containing their names, callings, and places of abode, and publiſh it, that all men may know them; and let each pariſh make a ſolemn public reſolution, to drop all intercourſe with Papiſts; particularly bearing, that they will not for the future employ Papiſts in any buſineſs whatſoever; that they will not buy nor ſell with them, nor willingly keep them company; and that whoſoever within their bounds acts contrary to this reſolution, ſhall be reputed a Papiſt, and dealt with accordingly."

Achan's treſpaſs in the accurſed thing conſidered: A ſermon [from Joſh. vii. 1.—26.] preached in Govan church on the public faſt, Feb. 26. 1778. By William Thom, A. M. Miniſter of Govan. 6 d. *Gray.*

The living manners of the times, and their conſequences, together with the motives to reformation: A ſermon, [from Hoſ. viii. 3.] in the Tolbooth church of Edinburgh, on the faſt day, Feb. 9. 1779, by David Grant, preacher of the goſpel, and one of the maſters of Watſon's hoſpital. 6 d. *Gray.*

The duty of a ſuffering church: A ſermon [from Jer. xxix. 7.] preached to a congregation of the Epiſcopal church of Scotland on the faſt-day, Feb. 9. 1779. 6 d. *Chalmers. Aberdeen.*

In a prefatory addreſs, the Rev. preacher tells, that the publication of this ſermon is owing chiefly to the illiberal charge brought againſt the Nonjurant Epiſcopals by a Popiſh writer of high rank [40. 675]. That gentleman, he ſays, forgets, that there is no juſt connection between a political creed and a religious ſect, and that the former is not always a true criterion whereby to diſtinguiſh the latter.

In the ſermon he defends his principles thus: "The ſpiritual independency of the church upon the ſtate is an eſſential article of the Chriſtian faith;—without a firm belief of which, we ſhould have no ſecurity for the preſervation of the true religion upon earth, no dependence on Chriſt's gracious promiſe, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Encouraged by this divine promiſe, how can it be ſuppoſed, that any ſucceſſors of the apoſtles who had a juſt ſenſe of their duty, would tamely reſign their ſpiritual powers into the hands of the ſtate, and ſo give to Ceſar what was truly God's? All their temporal privileges they might lawfully part with; their ſecular honours and emoluments they ought readily to ſurrender, as ſoon as demanded by the hand that gave them; for this is rendering, or giving back, to Ceſar, what they had received from him. But an authority which no earthly power can give, none can take away; therefore ſuch as have been once duly inveſted with this ſpiritual authority, ought not to be condemned as enemies to peace, becauſe they calmly and quietly perſiſt in the exerciſe of it?"

Elſewhere he ſays, that the Apoſtle's direction to Timothy, 1 Tim ii. 1. 2. may be conſidered as a paraphraſe of the words of

the

the text, enlarging, as it were, in a Chriſtian manner, the ſenſe of the divine precept given to the captive Iſraelites, to ſeek the peace of the city where they dwelt, "and pray to the Lord for it, that in the peace thereof they might have peace." "The command in both places (continues he) is given in general terms, and enforced by an expectation of the ſame happy effect to be produced by our obedience. Even the Apoſtle's more explicit direction does not countenance any officious ſpecialty in our prayers, inconſiſtent with our notions of that omniſcient Deity to whom they are addreſſed; a God who knows every ſovereign's name and title, and will be beſt pleaſed with our ſervices when they refer the deciſion of all claims of right to his infinite wiſdom. While men are compaſſed with infirmity, and ſubject to various prejudices, a determination of civil right, which appears clear and evident to one, will be matter of doubt and perplexity to another; and a conſcientious perſon will be afraid to mingle his ſcruples with the worſhip of a juſt and holy God, knowing that "whatſoever is not of faith is ſin." Yet ſuch a perſon may be every way well diſpoſed to ſeek the peace, and pray for the welfare and proſperity, of his country; and his ſupplications and prayers to that effect, may be as acceptable to God, when made in general terms, for *all that are in authority*, as when reſtricted to particular forms preſcribed by reaſons of ſtate. The end propoſed by ſuch acts of devotion is to all good Chriſtians the ſame, that, in the peace of our country, *we may have peace*, or, as the Apoſtle more fully expreſſes it, that ſo *we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godlineſs and honeſty.*

Happily removed from every temptation to diſturb the public tranquillity, let us chearfully acquieſce in the wiſdom of Providence, which knows always what is beſt and fitteſt for us in every capacity, and will make all things work together for good to them that love God, and take delight in conforming themſelves to his will. While we live thus in his faith and fear, and truſt all our concerns, ſpiritual and temporal, in his hands, we ſhall not fail to enjoy the benefits, and feel the comforts of *his* peace. Nay, we ſhall be inſenſibly led to cultivate that as a duty, which, like all our other duties, is held forth as a bleſſing to us. Peace with the God of love will naturally incline us to wiſh the like happineſs to all mankind, and to ſeek it more eſpecially in behalf of thoſe among whom we dwell, and with whom we are connected by various ties. This deſire of their welfare will excite all the tender feelings of humanity within our breaſts, and help us to the outward practice of every ſocial virtue: it will mingle with our private devotions, and attend us to the houſe of public prayer. When our piety eſcapes every eye but that which ſeeth in ſecret, and when it ſhines out before men to the glory of our heavenly Father, the love of our brethren will ſhew the ſincerity of our love to God, and the peace of our country will be one great object of our daily ſupplications.

Animated by theſe pious and charitable motives, ſo conſiſtent with our avowed principles, the devout employment of this day, I hope, will be acceptable to God, and beneficial to ourſelves. It will ſhew us in a true light to our unprejudiced neighbours, and convince thoſe in power, that our opinions are ſuch as no government needs be afraid to tolerate. And if any ignorant people have hitherto ſpoken evil of us as of evil-doers, perſons that delight in diſſenſion, and oppoſition to power and authority, they will ſurely at laſt be aſhamed when they find they have falſely accuſed our harmleſs and peaceable converſation in Chriſt. In this manner therefore let us continue to adorn our Chriſtian calling; always holding faſt the truth in love; and always ready to join with ſincere and brotherly affection in ſuch acts of public devotion and piety as are intended to expreſs our national dependence upon God. May he accept the ſincerity of our intentions, and hear the prayers of this day that *ſeek peace* to the land in which we dwell. May *he*, the *only ruler of princes*, inſpire the hearts of all our governors, from the *higheſt* to the loweſt, with a becoming zeal for his glory, and the welfare and proſperity of this nation, that ſo, in the peace thereof, we, in union with the whole church of Chriſt, may have peace all the days of our life."

Number of inhabitants in the principal cities of Europe in 1678 and 1778.

	In 1678	In 1778
London contained	696,000	900,000
Paris —	488,000	600,000
Amſterdam —	187,000	150,000
Venice —	134,000	100,000
Bourdeaux —	60,000	110,000
Rouen —	66,000	80,000
Briſtol —	48,000	60,000
Dublin —	69,000	140,000
Rome —	125,000	130,000

For Edinburgh, ſee above, p. 99.

A ſimple cure for the TOOTHACH.

WAſh the mouth, as ſoon as the fit is over with *cold* water, every morning, during life.

This remedy, though ſimple, and therefore apt to be deſpiſed, will ſcarce fail of effecting a cure.

Kilbride, Lanerkſhire. J. K.

PRIZE-

PRIZE-MONODY on the death of GARRICK.

For the Vase at Bath-Easton, Feb. 11. 1779.

By Miss SEWARD.

DIM sweeps the shower along the misty vale,
And Griet's low accents murmur in the gale;
O'er the damp vase Horatio sighing leans,
And gazes absent on the faded scenes;
And Sorrow's gloom has veil'd each sprightly grace,
That us'd to revel in his Laura's face,
When with sweet smiles her garlands gay she twin'd,
And each light spray with roseate ribbons join'd,
Dropt from her hand the scatter'd myrtles lie;
And lo! dark cypress meets the mournful eye;
For *thee*, oh GARRICK! sighs from Genius breathe,
For *thee* sad Beauty weaves the fun'ral wreath.
Shakespeare's great spirit, in its cloudless blaze,
Led him unequal'd thro' th' inventive maze;
'Midst the deep pathos of his melting themes,
Thro' the like magic of his playful dreams.
He caught the genuine humour glowing there,
Wit's vivid flash, and Cunning's sober leer;
The strange distress that fires the kindling brain
Of feeble madness on the stormy plain;
Or when the pale youth in the midnight-shade,
Pursues the steel clad phantom thro' the glade;
Or, starting from the couch with dire affright,
When the crown'd murd'rer glares upon the sight,
In all the horrors of the guilty soul,
Dark as the night that wraps the frozen pole.
—Our subject passions own'd the sway complete,
And hail'd their Garrick as their Shakespeare great.
That voice which pour'd its music on our ear,
Sweet as the songster of the vernal year,
Those graceful gestures,—and that eye of fire,
With rage that flam'd, or melted with desire,
Awak'd the radiant joy in dimple sleek,
Or made the chilly blood forsake the cheek,—
Where are they now?—Dark in the narrow cell
Insensate,—shrunk,—and still,—and cold they dwell;
A silence solemn and eternal keep,
Where neither Love shall smile—nor Anguish weep.
Breathe, Genius, still the tributary sigh;
Still gush, ye liquid pearls, from Beauty's eye;
With slackened strings suspend your harps, ye Nine,
While round his urn yon cypress wreath ye twine;
Then give his merits to your loudest fame,
And write in sun-bright lustre GARRICK's name!

The COUNTRY.

In imitation of COWLEY.

HENCE, smoky towns, and clamorous suits, away!
I mean to recreate the Muse to day;
A rural garland for her head to frame,
Which ribbons, stars, and coronets may shame,
All unambitious of the pomp of kings,
Woods I delight in, and soft-warbling springs.
What city with the country may compare?
Can Persian carpets vie with meadows fair?
Or Indian gems, with their refulgent blaze,
Equal the dewdrops trembling on the sprays;
Where pearls depend in momentary chains,
And every pearl a little sun contains?
Here violets in purple pride are seen;
Their crimson'd daisies variegate the green;
While airy warblings run through all the grounds,
And Nature's music Nature's praise resounds.
Here guiltless Love is found, (a passion mild!)
Hence painters drew their harmless smiling child.
To goad the worthy here no slander flies,
And only Echo whispers lovers sighs:
Here, unassisted by the fabling page,
We trace some relics of the golden age.
What city with the country may compare,
For silver streams, proud trees, and fragrant air?
Here, like the bee, tho' prudent we are gay,
And morals learn in an amusing way:
From ants, from grasshoppers, and butterflies,
From amaranths and roses, we grow wise.
Harmonious frame! where opposites unite,
Where rocks yield plenty, and e'en wilds delight;
Where smiling suns in vain court balmy bowers,
And rainbows, weeping, view their rival flowers.

JOHN SEYMOUR.

THE LAW OF LOMBARDY: *A new tragedy. Written by Mr* JEPHSON, *author of* Braganza.

PROLOGUE. Written by the Author.

Spoken by Mr FARREN.

HARD is the task, in modern days, to chuse,
Congenial subjects for the Tragic Muse.
Th' Historian's page, the fertile Epic store,
Were known, and ransack'd centuries before:
Like luscious gardens, uninclos'd they lay,
To ev'ry saunt'ring bard an easy prey.
They enter'd, and, as taste impell'd, they fed
On Homer some, and some on Hollingshed.
From loftiest numbers, or from humblest prose,
As each conspir'd, the artless structures rose.
Thus one great labour of their work was o'er;
They found a fable, and they fought no more.
Careless were they of action, place, or time,
Whose only toil was dialogue and rhyme.
"Rules which the rigid Stagyrite devis'd,
Our fathers knew not, or, if known, despis'd."
Whilst side by side were mingled in the scene,
A laughing rustic, and a weeping queen.
Space was obedient to the boundless piece,
That op'd in Mexico, and clos'd in Greece.
Then thick with plots the crowded tale was strown,
'Till the divided bosom felt for none;
"They fear'd no censures of a frowning pit,
That judg'd as loosely as the authors writ."

But

But we, who, poſted in Time's tardy rear,
Before a learn'd tribunal now appear;
With anxious art a fable muſt deſign,
Where probability and intereſt join;
Where time, and place, and action, all agree
To violate no ſacred unity.
And thus each candid critic muſt confeſs
The labour greater, and indulgence leſs;
When ſuch the taſk, the wonder is to meet,
Not many pieces bad, but one complete.
Nor let preſumptuous Poets fondly claim
From rules exemption by great Shakeſpeare's name:
Tho' comets move with wild excentric force,
Yet humbler planets keep their ſtated courſe.
But now, a Bard, who touch'd your hearts before,
Again ſalutes you from a neighb'ring ſhore.
Fir'd by th' applauſe you gave his early lays,
He ſtands again a candidate for praiſe;
Nor from your former favour dares foreſee
To worthleſs ſtrains a partial deſtiny.
But if his virgin palm was fairly won,
And this next courſe with equal vigour's run,
Now join to bind his ſiſther laurels on.
He fears no jaundic'd rival's envious breath,
The hands which twin'd ſhall ſtill preſerve the wreath.

EPILOGUE. Written by the author.

Spoken by Miſs YOUNGE.

OF all the Gothic laws I ever heard,
This Lombard Law was ſure the moſt abſurd.
What could the monſters mean to make us die,
But for a little harmleſs gallantry?
Were ſuch a barb'rous cuſtom now in faſhion,
Good L—d! it would unpeople half the nation;
Scaffolds on ſcaffolds now the ſtreets would fill,
As ſign poſts did before the paving-bill.
Were Britiſh law-makers ſuch rig'rous churls,
They'd hardly leave a head to wear falſe curls.
Beſides, what champion now would riſk his life,
To gain what moſt men ſhudder at—a wife?
Inſtead of armed knights at trumpet's ſummons,
Commend me to our proctors, and the Commons.
There, though we loſe our huſbands, and our fame,
We get our portion, and a maiden name.
And if her fortune, and her charms remain,
Then Miſs may wed—and be divorc'd again.
Yet, though theſe frolics have of late been common,
Lay not the blame entirely on weak woman.
The careleſs mate his rival recommends,
We find him 'midſt his own obliging friends.
Some ſwain, who ſwears he lives but in our eyes,
And plies us with ſuch cunning flatteries,
That ſpouſe neglecting us, and lover wooing,
One ſtrives, and t'other leads us, to our ruin.
So, if weak Ladies chance to go aſtray, [they:
Their Lords, methinks, are more in fault than
The goal of marriage reach'd, the men lie down,
Like weary racers when the prize is won;
Mere catching us alone their care engages,
The nets they ſpread, but never mind the cages.
The married gameſter more delight can find,
In "Seven's the main," than all dear woman-kind.
Acteon wedded, to our voice prefers
The ſweeter muſic of his yelping curs;
While the dull ſot, who his ſix bottles boaſts,
Thinks women good for nothing—but for toaſts.
Thus ſlighted for the glaſs, the hound, the dye,
Our pride ſteps in, and to revenge we fly.
One obvious method only can preſerve us:
Strive, by your own attentions, to deſerve us;
And now, as formerly, be ſure you'll prove,
Contempt will meet contempt, as love meets love.

An Occaſional Thought, as returning from the funeral of a pious friend, who was buried in the ſame grave with his wife, who died but a few weeks before him.

LO! in yon ſainted grave are left
Two bodies, of *one ſoul* bereft.
There has not been, ſince time begun,
Two gentle minds more truly *one*.
Time ſtrove, indeed, to make them two:
But this, nor Time, nor Death, could do.
SHE—modeſt, eaſy, kind, and fair;
His conſtant joy, and pleaſing care.
HE—tender, gen'rous, good, and juſt;
Her hope, her love, her ſtay, her truſt.
How hard, alas, the cruel fate
That gave their lives ſo ſhort a date!
But Fate, nor Chance, can ſeize our breath;
'Tis God preſides in life and death.
To Heav'n reſign'd, the calmly dy'd.
"And muſt you go? (he weeping cry'd)
"And muſt thy lovely offſpring * too
"Be ſnatch'd for ever from my view?
"My God, relieve my broken heart,
"And take me to my dearer part!
"This fond requeſt, dear Lord, forgive,
"And let me die, that I may live."
Kind Heav'n, indulgent to his prayer,
Reliev'd his pain, diſpell'd his care.
The ready ſummons wing'd its way,
And join'd them in the realms of day.

Marſhfield. W. O.

* *Their infant child died ſhortly after its mother.*

Impromptu on the birth of a French Princeſs.

POur toi, France, un Dauphin doit naître,
Une Princeſſe vient pour-en etre temoin:
Croi, que quand on voit une Grace paroître,
L'Amour n'en eſt pas loin.

Boulogne ſur mer, Dec. 24. 1778. [40. 686.]

In Engliſh.

A Dauphin to our hopes was due,
His harbinger, a Princeſs view:
Whene'er we ſee a Grace appear,
We know the God of Love is near.

Canterbury, Jan. 1. 1779.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

FRANCE. [50.]

A ſquadron of four ſhips of the line, and five frigates, under the command of the Chev. d'Abbot St Hypolite, ſailed from Toulon, Dec. 24.; Monſ. de la Touch Treville ſailed from Breſt, Dec. 30. with ſeven ſhips of the line, ſeven frigates, and between forty and fifty merchant-ſhips; and a ſquadron of five ſhips of the line, and three frigates, ſailed from Breſt, Jan. 3. under the command of M. de Vandreuil, and had under convoy fifteen tranſports, with the Count de Lauzan's legion on board.

ENGLAND. [51.]

The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the following bills, Feb. 9.

An act for the better regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore.

An act for repealing an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intitled, "An act for the more eaſy and better recruiting of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines;" and for ſubſtituting other and more effectual proviſions in the place thereof [63.].—[This goes by the name of the *Impreſs-act*; and it is to continue in force till May 1. 1780, and no longer.]

An act for allowing the importation of fine, organzined, Italian thrown ſilk, in any ſhips or veſſels, for a limited time.

Two road-bills; one of them, *for repairing the highways and bridges in the county of Linlithgow and Bathgate.*

The bounties to ſeamen or landmen for the navy [40. 628.] are by different orders of council ſtill continued.

On a repreſentation, that the moſt exact inquiry had been made, and that it did not appear that there hath been any contagious diſtemper among the horned cattle in any of the provinces of Poland, an order of council was iſſued, Jan. 22. taking off the prohibition to import horned cattle, hides, &c. from any place within the dominions of Poland.

By an order of council of Feb. 17. the prohibition to export, or carry coaſtwiſe, gunpowder, ſaltpetre, or any ſort of arms or ammunition [40. 628.], is continued for three months from the 23d of February.

Royal proclamations were iſſued, of date Jan. 1. 1779, for a general faſt, to be obſerved, in England, on Wedneſday, Feb. 10. and, in Scotland, on Tueſday, Feb. 9. The reaſons for this faſt are thus expreſſed: "We, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the juſt and neceſſary hoſtilities in which we are engaged with the French King, and the unnatural rebellion carrying on in ſome of our provinces and colonies in North America; and putting our truſt in Almighty God," &c. [40. 42].—On that occaſion, the Archbiſhop of York preached before the King in the chapel-royal; the Biſhop of Cheſter, before the Lords, in the Abbey church, Weſtminſter; Dr Stinton, before the Commons, in St Margaret's church, Weſtminſter; and Mr Kettelby, the Lord Mayor's chaplain, before his Lordſhip, &c. in St Paul's cathedral.

Previous to this faſt, the following addreſs was given to the Roman-Catholics. "We recommend moſt earneſtly to you all, to dedicate in a particular manner this next Wedneſday, the 10th of February, to be a day of humiliation, penance, and prayer; in order to turn away the wrath of God hanging over our heads, for our ſins; to remove from us the ſcourges of war, and thoſe many dreadful evils that are the unhappy attendants of it; and to implore the divine mercy on theſe kingdoms; begging in particular for the all-powerful grace and bleſſing of God upon our gracious ſovereign, that his ſubjects being made ſenſible of their duty, may be delivered from the evils under which they groan, and may be reſtored to the bleſſings of a laſting peace, under his moſt mild and moſt amiable government."

In the congratulatory addreſs of the city of London to the King on the Queen's delivery, after the uſual compliments they proceed thus.

"Every addition to your Majeſty's family creates a new object of public care; for the bleſſings enjoyed under your Majeſty's illuſtrious predeceſſors have taught your grateful people to believe, that in every new branch they ſhall find a new ſecurity. Permit us truly to aſſure your Majeſty, that the love of your loyal citizens to every part of the Houſe of Brunſwick has no bounds, but thoſe which our preſervation demands.

Well knowing that your Majeſty's true honour muſt ariſe from the proſperity of your ſubjects, and having often been aſſured by your Majeſty that you make that the firſt wiſh of your heart, pardon us, Sir, that we preſume to intreat your Majeſty, with the utmoſt humility, to review the public tranſactions of your Majeſty's reign; to believe how ſincerely and entirely

tirely your truſty citizens, during that period, have been actuated by a conſtant wiſh to ſupport the true dignity of their ſovereign, and to preſerve his realm entire; and we implore your Majeſty ſo far to receive us into your favour, as to truſt that our future conduct will be prompted by the ſame wiſh, and the leaſt attention to our dutiful petitions and deſires be acknowledged with the moſt perfect gratitude." [40. 162.]

The King anſwered, "I thank you for your dutiful congratulations on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another prince. I ſhall always receive expreſſions of loyalty from the city of London with great ſatisfaction."

"*London, Feb.* 19. The London committee for giving bounties to voluntiers for the land and ſea ſervice [40. 46.] have cloſed their accounts, and voted the balance (which is about 1000 l.) to the Marine ſociety; as government, by the late impreſs-act [63.], will, it is thought, ſoon get men enough."

Attempts have been lately made to ſet the dock-yards on fire. About the dead of night, Jan. 23. a perſon was obſerved to aſcend the wall of the dock-yard at Plymouth, and to throw himſelf over; and, upon examining the ſpot on the outſide of the wall, there was found a raſſling line tied in knots, about ſixteen or eighteen inches aſunder, with a large Newfoundland fiſh-hook at the end of it, by which he got up; and a twine-thread, with a ſtone tied to it, which reached from the top of the wall to the bottom; and near the ſpot was alſo found a bottle filled with gunpowder, ſtopped with brown paper, prepared to burn as a quick match. For the apprehending of this perſon, who is deſcribed to be a ſhort elderly perſon, with his own hair, a ſhrivelled face, a foreign aſpect, and had on a dark ſurtout coat, and a ſan-tailed hat, the commiſſioners of the navy offered 300 l. reward. And on the 9th of February, a box of combuſtibles, with a train to it, was found by a boy, who was ſent to a ſtorehouſe for hemp, in Chatham dock-yard. This is ſaid to be the third diſcovery that has been made of intended attempts to ſet that yard on fire. Some perſons have been laid up on ſuſpicion.

"*London, Feb.* 26. The number of armed veſſels fitted out at Liverpool ſince hoſtilities commenced againſt France, conſiſt of 100. The force of the whole included amount to 1654 guns, 7439 men, and their burthen 24,407 tons.—The very great ſucceſs that has attended them deſerves particular notice; only ſix having been taken by the enemy, and two loſt: on the contrary, they have taken forty-two prizes; the total value of which are eſtimated at 734,800 l.

The Fortune armed ſhip, ſent out ſome time ago on diſcoveries, arrived at Porthſmouth Feb. 11. from the North ſeas.

SCOTLAND.

On the 6th of February, a pardon paſſed the great ſeal to John Hay, Eſq; one of the gentlemen attainted by the act 19° Geo. II. [8. 269.]

"*Edinburgh, Jan.* 18. The King has granted a charter, erecting the Medical Society [38. 339.] into a body-politic."

On a petition of the managers of the charity-workhouſe of Edinburgh, ſetting forth the diſtreſſed ſituation of the houſe [39. 158.]; that its debts on the 31ſt of July laſt, amounted to L. 536 : 2 : 10 Sterling, and that at the ſame time there were little or no proviſions in the houſe, an act of council was paſſed, with the concurrence and approbation of the judges of the courts of ſeſſion and exchequer, dated Feb. 17. appointing a general and voluntary contribution for its relief.

Tueſday, Feb. 9. was obſerved as a national faſt all over Scotland. [105.]

The alarm ſpread by the dreaded Popiſh bill [40. 684.] produced numerous reſolutions by different ſocieties, ſo numerous, that the titles of them would fill a large ſpace.

The friends to the *Proteſtant Intereſt* at Edinburgh [40. 684.], preſented a petition to the town council, Jan. 6. deſiring their concurrence in oppoſing the bill. The petition was ordered to lie on the table, till the ſentiments of the incorporations ſhould be known; and, on a motion for that purpoſe, inſtructions were ſent to the city-ſolicitor at London, to tranſmit a copy of the bill ſo ſoon as it ſhould be preſented. Next council-day reſolutions for oppoſing the bill, by all the incorporations in the city [25. 378.], except the ſurgeons, by the Merchant company, and the ſociety of Candlemakers, were preſented, requeſting the town-council to join in the oppoſition. A committee was thereupon appointed to conſult with the Lord Advocate, and to report. The committee reported, next council day,

Jan.

Jan. 20. That the Lord Advocate gave the moſt ſatisfactory anſwer to every queſtion which they had put; and told, that he knew that a bill was framed, though not drawn by him, in terms ſimilar to that paſſed for England, and tranſmitted to London; and the committee gave it as their opinion, that the bill ſhould be oppoſed. The town-council agreed with the report; and ordered one copy of the reſolution to be ſent that night by expreſs to Sir Laurence Dundas, the city-member, and another copy to be ſent to the Lord Advocate, the county-member; requeſting their ſtrenuous endeavours to prevent the bill's being brought in; or, if it ſhould be brought in, to prevent its paſſing.

Many hundreds of the friends of the *Proteſtant Intereſt*, at a meeting held at Glaſgow Jan. 11. declared it as their unanimous opinion, that ſuch a meaſure would be highly prejudicial to the intereſt of the Proteſtant religion in Scotland, dangerous to our conſtitution civil and religious, a direct violation of the treaty of union, inconſiſtent with the King's honour, and deſtructive to the peace and ſecurity of his beſt ſubjects, who have always reverenced his illuſtrious family, and defended their rights in the moſt perilous times. They appointed a committee to collect authentic accounts of the opinions and inclinations of the people in the weſt of Scotland, concerning this matter, to lay abſtracts of theſe before the public, and to tranſmit the originals to the miniſters of ſtate.——This committee gave notice, Jan. 21. that they had then too good reaſon to believe that the bill would be brought in; that though it is not to be brought in by the miniſtry, yet the Noble Lord who is ſuppoſed to be the prime miniſter declined giving any information concerning the conduct to be followed by the miniſtry, or by himſelf, with reſpect to the bill; and that this information had produced an unanimous reſolution of the town-council of the city of Glaſgow to oppoſe the bill.

On the 14th of January the Proteſtant-intereſt ſociety of Edinburgh lodged, in the Society-hall, petitions to both houſes of parliament, to be ſigned by ſuch of the citizens as were not connected with any corporate body; to ſign which many perſons of all ages flocked. The ſociety gave notice, that counſel were engaged to plead againſt paſſing of the bill in both Houſes, and that if it ſhould be paſſed by them, petitions would be preſented to the throne for with-holding the royal aſſent.

On the 25th of January, petitions from the town council of Edinburgh, praying to be heard by counſel againſt the paſſing of the bill, ſhould it be brought in, were ſigned by the Lord Provoſt, in name of the community, to be forwarded to the city-member, in order to be preſented if neceſſary.

The populace, however, did not chuſe to wait the iſſue of ſuch meaſures.—Copies of the following letter were induſtriouſly dropt in ſeveral places of the city.

"Men and Brethren,

Whoever ſhall find this letter will take as a warning to meet at Leith wynd on Wedneſday next in the evening, to pull down that pillar of Popery lately erected there.

A PROTESTANT.

Edin. Jan. 29. 1779.

P. S. Pleaſe to read this carefully, keep it clean, and drop it ſomewhere elſe.

For King and Country.

UNITY."

On Sunday morning, Jan. 31. a member of the committee of the friends to the Proteſtant intereſt, having found a copy of this letter, carried it to their clerk; he gave the letter to the dean of guild; on the Monday following the town-council recommended to the deacons to convene their incorporations, in order to warn their ſervants againſt any riotous meaſures; and in the evening the committee cauſed inſert the following paragraph in the news-papers.

"There has been a report ſpread through this place, that an inſurrection was intended againſt the Roman-Catholics; and, particularly, that their chapel here was to be deſtroyed by a mob. As no friend to the Proteſtant intereſt could ever have any ſuch intention, it is no difficult matter to gueſs who are the authors of theſe incendiary letters which have been circulated to that purpoſe. The Papiſts have often been detected in going even farther than reports, in order to irritate the civil government againſt the Proteſtants; and there is no doubt that they are at the bottom of the preſent project."

On Tueſday evening, Feb. 2. a numerous mob aſſembled at the foot of the Trunk cloſe, where ſtood a building lately erected, in which a Popiſh biſhop

reſided, and in which it was thought there was a Popiſh chapel; and though the magiſtrates with the city-guard, and the Duke of Buccleugh with a party of his regiment of fencibles, repaired to the place, and endeavoured without bloodſhed to prevent miſchief, the houſe was ſet on fire, and reduced to aſhes. Next day the rioters attacked a houſe in Blackfriars wynd, which was poſſeſſed by another Popiſh clergyman, and deſtroyed or carried off the furniture, books, &c. At night they ſeemed to intend an attack upon the houſe of Principal Robertſon; but by that time ſome troops of dragoons had arrived in town, and a party of the fencibles were poſted in the college-court; ſo that the mob could not come near the houſe. The ſhops of one or two Roman Catholics were likewiſe forced open, and their goods deſtroyed; and the windows of the houſes of ſeveral were broken. The dragoons and the fencibles patrolled the ſtreets, which prevented more miſchief. A few of the rioters were ſeized, and ſent to the caſtle; but were afterwards diſcharged.

In the forenoon of Wedneſday the magiſtrates iſſued a proclamation, deſiring all maſters to keep in their ſervants and apprentices; and in the evening another, viz.

"PROCLAMATION.

THE Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, taking into their ſerious conſideration the late tumults which have diſturbed the peace of the city; and being willing at the ſame time to remove the fears and apprehenſions which have diſtreſſed the minds of many well meaning people in this metropolis, with regard to the repeal of the penal ſtatutes againſt Papiſts, take this public opportunity of informing them, and the public in general, that the Lord Provoſt is authoriſed to aſſure them, that the bill for that purpoſe is totally laid aſide; and, therefore, it is expected, that ſuch perſons will carefully avoid connecting themſelves with any tumultuous aſſembly for the future.

After this public aſſurance, the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates will take the moſt vigorous meaſures for repreſſing any tumultuous or riotous meetings of the populace, which may hereafter ariſe; being ſatisfied that any future diſorders can proceed only from the wicked views of bad and deſigning men.

Edinburgh, Wedneſday evening, February 3. 1779.

GOD ſave the King!"

On Monday, Feb. 8. a proclamation was iſſued by the magiſtrates, requiring all perſons who had furniture or effects in their cuſtody belonging to the perſons whoſe houſes were forcibly and maliciouſly broke into on Tueſday and Wedneſday evening, to bring the ſame to the council-chamber on Wedneſday afternoon, betwixt three and five, where a proper officer was to attend to receive them. "The Magiſtrates (ſay they) having reaſon to believe, that a good part of the effects are in the cuſtody of perſons who ſecured them, to prevent their being deſtroyed by the mob, thought this the beſt method of putting it in the power of ſuch to reſtore them: but they, at the ſame time, have made their reſolution known of puniſhing, as the law directs, every one who ſhall be afterwards diſcovered concealing the property of theſe unfortunate people."

A like outrage was ſoon after committed at Glaſgow. On Tueſday, Feb. 9. the faſt-day, in the evening, a mob aſſembled at the eaſt end of the Gallowgate ſtreet, at a houſe poſſeſſed by Robert Bagnall, where it is ſaid the Roman-Catholics met ſometimes for worſhip. The mob ſet fire to Mr Bagnall's dwelling houſe, by which his houſe, and ſeveral buildings which he occupied in manufacturing ſtone ware, were conſumed. They afterwards went to his ſhop in King ſtreet, forced open the door, and deſtroyed all within. The magiſtrates, aſſiſted by the weſtern fencibles, did what they could without bloodſhed, to prevent the miſchief; and a proclamation was afterwards publiſhed giving poſitive aſſurances that the Popiſh bill was dropt, and offering a hundred guineas reward for diſcovering the perſons who were active in ſetting fire to Mr Bagnall's houſe and breaking open his ſhop. — A few of the rioters were ſeized, and laid in jail; but to prevent worſe conſequences they were releaſed. —— A letter from Glaſgow, of Feb. 12. ſays, "The ſcene of Tueſday was intended to be renewed on us all next day, and on me in particular; but the God of goodneſs prevented it by the active meaſures taken by the magiſtrates. They convened all the deacons of the trades, and each deacon made choice of twenty men of his own trade, and patrolled the ſtreets every night ſince, the military doing the ſame by themſelves, ſo that order and quietneſs is again reſtored. Yeſterday, I went to the court, and

and overheard the dean of guild and brethren in council ſay, that the town of Glaſgow will cheerfully pay every farthing of Mr Bagnall's loſs, though it were twenty times more than it is. The leading men and the clergy are aſhamed of what has happened, and would do any thing to regain their reputation from the charge of ſo foul a crime as perſecution for conſcience ſake. Three of the miniſters here are doing all the kindneſs they can, underhand, to Mr and Mrs Bagnall, and rooms have been provided for the reception of their poor family till matters be ſettled."

On the 12th the following notice was publiſhed at Edinburgh.

"By the Rt Hon. Lord Juſtice-Clerk.

YESTERDAY a letter was received from Lord Viſcount Weymouth, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the ſouthern department, dated, St James's, Feb. 8. 1779, addreſſed to Lord Juſtice-Clerk; in which, after informing him of the indiſpoſition of the Earl of Suffolk, to whom, as ſecretary of ſtate for the northern department, Ld Juſtice Clerk's letters had been addreſſed; and after expreſſing great concern for the alarms which had been raiſed in the minds of the people of Scotland, upon the ſubject of an intended repeal of the laws againſt Papiſts; his Lordſhip gives the moſt poſitive aſſurances, that no ſuch bill is intended to be brought into parliament, by any member of government, or by any other perſon known to his Lordſhip; and deſires Ld Juſtice-Clerk immediately to take ſuch courſe as he ſhall judge moſt expedient to quiet the minds of all ranks of people on this ſubject.

THO. MILLER."

Of the almoſt numberleſs reſolutions entered into for oppoſing the paſſing of a bill for relief of the Roman-Catholics in Scotland, we here inſert one, which is the boldeſt that we have ſeen.

"THE heritors and heads of families in the parith of Carluke, and county of Lanerk, hereunto ſubſcribing, taking into their conſideration the conſequences likely to enſue from the repeal of the penal ſtatutes againſt Papiſts, Popiſh prieſts, and Jeſuits, &c. think it their indiſpenſable duty, as Proteſtants, and as well-wiſhers to their king and country, to oppoſe, by every legal meaſure, the extending of ſaid repeal to Scotland. For this purpoſe, they will chearfully join with their fellow Proteſtants, in contributing a proportion of whatever expence may be found neceſſary; though they are humbly of opinion, that to oppoſe, by counſel, a miniſterial bill, or a bill ſupported by miniſterial influence in either houſes of parliament, is throwing ſo much money away, eſpecially while they are filled with ſo many *placemen* and *penſioners*, the repreſentatives—not of the people—but the miniſtry.

Perhaps, indeed, it may delay for a time, till they have more formidable powers to ſupport it; but the reſtleſs ſpirit of Popery will never ſuffer its friends to be at peace till its full eſtabliſhment; and where-ever this religion is eſtabliſhed liberty is baniſhed. We are far from ſaying that the eſtabliſhment thereof is immediately intended.—To walk ſlowly is to walk ſurely.—But we are certainly authoriſed to ſay, that, from the paſſing the Quebec bill to the preſent hour, the encouraging and tolerating this bloody religion ſeems to be the only conſiſtent, and we obſerve it with pain, the *only ſucceſsful* meaſure which the preſent miniſtry have adopted. And, perhaps, this ſingle principle may account for all that *ſeeming* weakneſs, and fluctuation of counſels, which have ſo remarkably characteriſed their adminiſtration.

Great Britain hath long been conſidered as the bulwark of the Proteſtant cauſe. The power of her arm, and the terror of her right arm, kept the Popiſh nations in awe. To annihilate, therefore, or diminiſh her power, is giving a mortal blow to Proteſtantiſm. It fills our breaſts with indignation, to behold a ſet of men, intruſted by their king and country, effectuate, in a few years, by ******* ! ! !—[we are at a loſs to give it a name]—what the united force of the Popiſh powers have attempted ſo often in vain.—They have loſt America.—The Weſt Indies in danger.—Trade and manufactures in a ruinous ſtate.—Proteſtant alliances ſeemingly neglected or deſpiſed, while the Popiſh powers are cloſely united, and our internal ſafety thereby rendered precarious.—Great Britain become contemptible to foreign ſtates.—The authority and faith of her parliaments weakened, by enacting and repealing alternately. But, not ſatisfied with repealing their own fooliſh acts, they have *dared* to repeal the wiſe-enact-

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ed penal ſtatutes againſt Papiſts, the palladium of our eſtabliſhed religion and civil liberties, and opened in Britain an aſylum for *Jeſuits*, theſe *peſts* of all ſociety, expelled even by the moſt zealous Popiſh ſovereigns. If Great Britain is devoted to perdition for her manifold ſins, whether her miniſters have acted from weakneſs or deſign, her avenging angel could not have hit on more proper inſtruments to haſten her ruin. To ſeek redreſs, therefore, from a parliament, if influenced by ſuch men, will probably be in vain.

In former times, to free us from theſe calamities, our anceſtors ſpent much blood and treaſure; and, to prevent their poſterity from ſuffering the like, the *penal laws* againſt Papiſts, and the famous *act* of *ſucceſſion* in the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover, *being a Proteſtant*, was paſſed.

It is our opinion, therefore, that every ſincere Proteſtant and loyal ſubject ought, with heart and *hand*, to join in a dutiful addreſs and petition to our gracious Sovereign, as *head* of the *Proteſtant intereſt*; praying, That his Majeſty, for the honour and ſecurity of his crown, and the peace and ſafety of his loyal and numerous Proteſtant ſubjects, would with-hold his aſſent to any bill for repealing of the penal ſtatutes againſt Papiſts, though it ſhould be paſſed by both Houſes of Parliament, eſpecially as theſe penal acts have never been wantonly executed: And that, in order to ſtrike at the root of the evil dreaded, to allay the fears of the petitioners, and, if poſſible, to retrieve the ancient power of the nation, and the glory and ſplendor of his crown, he would for ever remove from his royal preſence theſe evil counſellors, who have involved the nation in ſuch dreadful calamities. And, moreover, that he would provide, out of all the people, able men, "ſuch as fear God, men of truth, hating covetouſneſs;" and place ſuch at the helm of affairs, that ſo a *confidence* in his ſervants may be eſtabliſhed.

We deſire that extracts of theſe our ſentiments, atteſted by William Harvie, one of the heritors, may be ſent to the printers of the Edinburgh and Glaſgow news-papers, and the original tranſmitted to the Committee of Correſpondence at Glaſgow.

The above is a true copy, atteſted by us, *Stirling, Jan.* 26. 1779. WILL. HARVIE.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 31. At London, James Durham, Eſq; of the Queen's dragoon guards, to Miſs Sheldon, heireſs of the late Col. Sheldon of Bedfordſhire.

Feb. 1. At Bath, Thomſon Bonar, Eſq; of St Peterſburg, to Miſs Thomſon, daughter of Andrew Thomſon, Eſq; of Auſtin Friers, London.

27. At London, George Grant of Leaſton, Eſq; to Miſs Foſter, only child of Robert Foſter, Eſq; of Newark.

BIRTHS.

"*Vienna, Jan.* 27. Couriers arrived here yeſterday, from the courts of Madrid and Naples, with the agreeable news, that the Princeſs of Aſturias and the Queen of Naples were both ſafely delivered of princeſſes."

"*The Queen's Palace, St James's Park, Feb.* 23. 1779. This morning, between three and four o' clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſeveral Lords of the Privy Council, and the Ladies of the Bedchamber, were preſent." *Lond. gaz.*

Feb. 21. Mrs Swinton, of Mandeſton, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Jan. 31. At Naples, in the 23d year of his age, Capt. James Graham, of the Athol Highlanders, youngeſt ſon of the late Robert Graham of Fintry, Eſq;

Feb. 1. At Dundee, aged 86, Mrs Iſabel Graham, relict of Alexander Duncan of Ardownie.

4. At New Peſſo, Sir James Naſmith, Bt.

5. At Leith, Mrs Jamieſon, wife of Mr John Jamieſon junior, merchant in Leith.

7. At Kenſington, Dr William Boyce, organiſt, compoſer, and maſter of his Majeſty's band of muſic.

9. At Edinburgh, Walter Coſſer, Eſq; comptroller of excile.

11. At London, Duncan Forbes, Eſq;

11. At Knockdolian, in Airſhire, aged 89, John Cathcart, Eſq; of Genoch.

13. At Bath, James Riddell, Eſq; Secretary to Viſcount Stormont, late ambaſſador at the court of France.

14. At Culford in Eſſex, the Counteſs of Cornwallis, wife of the preſent Earl.

15. At Herbertſhire, aged 86, Mrs Anne Bogle, widow of James Bogle, Eſq; remembrancer of Exchequer.

16. At Cheſterhall, Mid-Lothian, Thomas Wilkieſon of Cheſterhall, Eſq;

16. At Wandſworth, James Dalrymple, Eſq; formerly in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company.

18. Miſs Mary Johnſton, daughter of the deceaſed Robert Johnſton, Eſq; of Hilton.

25. At Elgin, Provoſt James Stephen.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Feb 11. to appoint Robert Tarrant, Eſq; to be one of the Clerks of the Privy Council in Extraordinary. He took the oaths of office this day.

— 12. Robert Duke of Ancaſter and Keſteven, Lord Great Chamberlain, was this day ſworn of the Privy Council, and took his ſeat at the board.

— 14. to confer the honour of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath on James Harris, Eſq; his Majeſty's Envoy-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the court of Peterſburg.

— Morton Eden, Eſq; late his Majeſty's Miniſter-Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Bavaria, and Miniſter to the Diet of Ratiſbon, kiſſed the King's hand this day, on being appointed his Majeſty's Envoy-Extraordinary to the court of Copenhagen.

War-office, Feb. 2. 1779.

1ſt foot, 1ſt bat.: Capt. Lieut. William Kingſmill to be Captain; Lieut. Francis Campion to be Captain; and Lieut. Benjamin Bloomfield to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Kingſmill.

—— 2d bat.: Lieut. John Campbell to be Captain; and Lieut. William Warren to be Captain.

2d foot: Capt.-Lieut. Robert Raitt to be Captain; Capt. William Hamilton, of late 85th foot, to be Captain; and Lieut. Daniel Ruſton to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Raitt.

12th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Charles Cottrell to be Captain; Lieut. John Pigott, of 59th foot, to be Captain; and Lieut. Chriſtopher Ludwig Foreh to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Charles Cottrell.

13th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Daniel Black to be Captain; Lieut. Garnet Loving to be Captain; and Lieut. William Blair to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Daniel Black.

18th foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Mawby to be Captain; Lieut. William Conolly to be Captain; and Lieut. John Mawby to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Mawby.

25th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Patrick Browne to be Captain; Lieut. Henry John Kearnay, of 51ſt foot, to be Captain; and Lieut. George Douglas to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Patrick Browne.

39th foot: Capt.-Lieut. William Wilſon to be Captain; Capt. John Freke, of late 84th foot, to be Captain: and Lieut. Thomas Clarke to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Wilſon.

48th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Samuel Maconnell to be Captain; Lieut. Robert Montrefor to be Captain; and Lieut. Thomas Jones to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Samuel Maconnell.

50th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Edward Tiſdall to be Captain; Lieut. Edward Whitley to be Captain; and Lieut. Fitzmaurice Conyers to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Edward Tiſdall.

51ſt foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Elford to be Captain; Lieut. Edward Brick to be Captain; and Lieut. Iſaac Phipps to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Elford.

56th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Charles Vallotton to be Captain; Capt. James Barker, of late 113th foot, to be Captain; and Lieut. John Wood to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Charles Vallotton.

58th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Edward Burke to be Captain; Capt. Sir James Norcliffe, of late 88th foot, to be Captain; and Lieut. William de Courcy to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Edward Burke.

59th foot: Capt.-Lieut. George Ball to be Captain; Lieut. Thomas Wilſon to be Captain; and Lieut. Den. Mill. Woodward to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Ball.

60th foot, 1ſt bat.: Capt.-Lieut. James Bain to be Captain; Lieut. Samuel Rutherford to be Captain; and Lieut. George Hallam to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Bain.

—— 2d bat.: Capt.-Lieut. Benjamin Wickham to be Captain; Lieut. Marcus Pictet to be Captain; and Lieut. Poyntz Rickets to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Benjamin Wickham.

—— 3d bat.: Capt. Lieut. James Rivers to be Captain; and Lieut. George Sneyder to be Captain.

—— 4th bat.: Capt.-Lieut. Harry Burrard to be Captain; and Capt. James Stevenſon, from half-pay, to be Captain.

61ſt foot: Capt.-Lieut. Charles Henry Cadogan to be Captain; Lieut. Robert Pollock to be Captain; and Lieut. Rawden Hautenville to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Charles Henry Cadogan.

65th foot: Capt.-Lieut. George Gordon to be Captain; Lieut. John Pexton to be Captain; and Lieut. Francis Seymour Hearſt to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Gordon.

69th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Alexander Mackay to be Captain; Lieut. William Paterſon to be Captain; and Lieut. Patrick Moore to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Alexander Mackay.

70th foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Evatt to be Captain; and Lieut. George Lee to be Captain.

War office, Feb. 6.

59th foot: Maj. George Grey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Otho Hamilton; Capt. Narciſſus Huſon to be Major, vice George Grey; and Lieut. Andrew Simpſon to be Captain, vice Narciſſus Huſon.

75d foot, 2d bat.: Capt. Colin Lindſay, of 55th foot, to be Captain, vice John St Leger.

Lieut.

Lieut. Marſhall Wright, of the Invalids in Ireland, to be Fort-Major of Dartmouth, vice Thomas Armſtrong.

War-office, Feb. 27. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint

Major-Generals

William Amherſt, of 32d foot,
Robert Watſon, Lieutenant-Governor of Portſmouth,
Daniel Jones, of 2d foot,
John Mackenzie, of the Marines,
John Bell, of the Marines,
Jorden Wren, of 41ſt foot,
Lancelot Baugh, of 58th foot,
Sir David Lindſay, Bt, of 59th foot,
Henry Smith, of the Marines,
To be Lieutenant Generals in the Army.

As likewiſe Colonels

Spencer Cowper, Lieutenant-Governor of Tynmouth,
William Wynyard, of 3d foot-guards,
Edward Mathew, of 2d foot-guards,
Richard Burton Phillipſon, of 1ſt dragoons,
Francis Smith, of 10th foot,
Auguſtine Prevoſt, of 60th foot,
James Pattiſon, of the Artillery,
John Douglas, of 2d dragoons,
Hon. Alexander Leſlie, of 64th foot,
Samuel Cleaveland, of the Artillery,
Hon. Henry St John, of 36th foot,
William Thornton, of 1ſt foot guards,
George Ogilvie, of 3d foot-guards,
Sir William Erſkine, Kt, of 80th foot,
John Campbell, of 57th foot,
Sir George Oſborn, Bt, of 3d foot-guards,
To be Major-Generals in the Army.

As likewiſe Lieutenant-Colonels

Arthur George Martin, of 2d foot-guards,
Benjamin Gordon, of 48th foot,
Lawrence Reynolds, of 68th foot,
Sir Henry Calder, Bt, of 49th foot,
Henry Pringle, of 51ſt foot,
Edward Smith, of 2d horſe-grenadier guards,
Sir John Wrottesley, Bt, of 1ſt foot-guards,
James D'Auvergne, of 1ſt horſe-guards,
Thomas James, of the Artillery,
Thomas Bland, of the 7th dragoons,
Felix Buckley, of 2d horſe-guards,
Charles Wilſon Lyon, of 18th dragoons,
Chriſtopher Gauntlett, of the Marines,
Arthur Tooker Collins, of the Marines,
Walter Carruthers, of the Marines,
Philip Skene, of 69th foot,
Thomas Marriott, of the Marines,
Henry Watſon Powell, of 53d foot,
Philip Roberts, half pay,
Thomas Cox, of 1ſt foot guards,
To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonels

Thomas Bruce, of 65th foot, vice Edward Mathew,
George Ainſlie, of 15th dragoons, vice Richard Burton Phillipſon,
James Adeane, of 1ſt troop of horſe-grenadier guards, vice Francis Smith,
Thomas Sterling, of 42d foot, vice John Douglas,
George Garth, of 1ſt foot-guards, vice Alexander Leſlie,
Richard Grenville, of 2d foot-guards, vice John Campbell,
To be Aides-de-Camp to the King.

Prices of grain at Haddington, March 12 1779.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18s. 6d.	17s 3d	16s 6d.
Bear,	13s. 9d.	12s 6d	11s. 3d.
Oats,	12s. 9d.	11s. 6d	10s. 9d.
Peaſe,	10s. 0d	9s. 0d	8s. 0d.

Edinburgh, March 23. 1779. Oat-meal, 10 d. Bear-meal, 6 d. Peaſe-meal. 6 d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in February 1779.

Males 40
Females 28
} 68. Decreaſed 3.

Age.	Nº	Diseases.	Nº
Under 2	18	Aged ——	7
Between 2 & 5	8	Aſthma ——	3
5 & 10	6	Bowelhive ——	2
10 & 20	4	Childbed ——	1
20 & 30	5	Conſumption ——	16
30 & 40	4	Fever ——	11
40 & 50	3	Meaſles ——	2
50 & 60	4	Palſy ——	1
60 & 70	8	Small pox ——	14
70 & 80	4	Stillborn ——	2
80 & 90	3	Suddenly ——	3
90 & 100	1	Teething ——	6

PRICES of STOCKS.

February 13.

Bank Stock, 109 1 half
South Sea Old Ann. 61 3 4ths a 62
3 p. cent. Bk. red. 62 3 4ths
3 p. cent. Conſ. 61 1 4th a 1 8th
India Ann. 58 3 4ths
4 p. cent. Conſ. 1762, 63 3 8ths a 1 4th
India Bonds, 32 s. a 34 s
Navy and Vict. Bills, 6 p cent.
Annuities 1778, 12 a 11 5 16
The reſt ſhut.

February 26.

Bank Stock, 109 1 half
India ditto, 138 3 8ths
South Sea New Ann. 59 3 4ths
3 p. cent. Bk. red. 61 1 half
3 p. cent. Conſ. 59 7 8ths a 60
4 p. cent. Conſ. 1762, 62
4 p. cent. 1777, 74 3 8ths
India Bonds, 7 s. a 5 s. Pr.
Nav. and Vict Bills, 6 3 4ths
Scrip. 59 3 4ths
Omnium. 1 4th a 1 half Pr.
Annuities 1778, 11 1 4th ye. pur.
The reſt ſhut.